

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

"Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—One of our new Congressmen from Wisconsin brings experience. He has been Superintendent of a lunatic asylum for five years.

—A very entertaining Democratic quarrel for the spoils is brewing in Carbon county. There are not enough offices to fill, and that is the trouble.

—The Hon. T. E. Cunningham, author of the famous Allen county resolution, is said to be the favorite candidate for the Liberal nomination for Governor of Ohio.

—The Republican party is dead again. The New York World says so, but while that journal has certainly had enough to do with corpses to know one when it sees it, it evidently does not, for it insists that the Democratic party is alive.

—The cholera is bad enough; but it isn't a circumstance to the Julius Caesar with which the Herald afflicted.—*Richmond Democrat.*

The Democratic Watchman of this place has got it bad. He, the Editor, is the Julius Caesar of Centre county. He commands the Court House Brigade and dips into the county funds in royal style.

—The Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger is not pleased with a letter ex-Congressman Waldron has written about his back-pay grab. It asks: "Why does he not put the money in his pocket, and face the music like a man, or send it back to the United States Treasury, where it belongs, and stop blubbering about it?"

—Madam," said General Butler to Mrs. Woodhull, "if you are going into politics, the first thing you do is to lose your character—I destroyed mine years ago, and have been perfectly happy ever since." Well, everybody believes that General Butler has just the character that a sensible man would be happy to lose.

—The New York Colored Republican State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Saratoga, August 6. On the evening of the same day a Mass Convention will be held at the same place, to which all, without distinction of party, race or color, are invited to participate and give expression to their appreciation of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature of the State of New York.

—The Bourbons have been betrayed; the sin of bad faith lies at the doors of the Liberals. The latter having covenanted through their committee to go into convention with their allies, for better or for worse, coolly ignored their pledges and went gallivanting after the Allenites. This is a point of poignant grief to the Cincinnati Enquirer and all other truly loyal Democratic organs. Their lamentations about it impart a mournful tinge to the political atmosphere.

—There have been a good many vigorous denunciations of the back pay swindle, but a convention of farmers in Kansas has improved on any of the forms heretofore noticed. In a concise preamble they characterize the swindle "as one of the most outrageous steals known to the civilized world," and added: Whereas, D. P. Lowe, our Congressman, supported the bill; Resolved, that we demand that he resign his seat in Congress, that his place may be filled by an honest man instead of a thief." Mr. Lowe must consider the reference to himself as slightly personal, if not indicating a waning of his popularity.

—An Iowa paper suggests that the Farmers' Granges shall take the patent laws, or rather the custom of renewing patents for manufacturers who have already accumulated fortunes. It thinks that the granges can do no better work than prevent the renewal of the sewing-machine patent by which a poor woman will be compelled, as she is now, to pay sixty-five dollars for a machine that only costs the maker fifteen dollars. There is no question about the public benefit of preventing the renewal of many patents on articles of general use and usefulness. This opposition ought not, however, to be confined to granges. If they choose to begin it and organize it they will find many who are not farmers, but who are interested in sewing if not in plowing, that will act with them in their opposition to continuing the patent.

THINGS do not work as smoothly as they might in the various departments at Washington since the abolition of the franking privilege. To illustrate: Suppose a person in Iowa writes to make inquiry in regard to official business. If he does not affix sufficient stamps to prepay the postage the postmaster there forwards it, charging the deficit to the postmaster in Washington. When the letter reaches Washington the Secretary of the Treasury having no funds in hand to devote to such a purpose cannot receive it, and it goes to the Dead Letter Office.

Another bad feature of the new law and which gives rise to very general complaint all through the country is that which prevents the free exchange of newspapers. This restriction is severely felt by a great many papers in the small towns, we do not know that it endangers in any manner their existence, but it puts a useless tax upon them and may in a measure destroy their usefulness. We deem the dissemination of information among the people of vital importance and any measure that tends in any manner to interfere with the privileges of the country papers, either the free exchange or free circulation within county limits, as fraught with danger to the Republic. We think the government strikes a blow at one of the surest safe guards of a free people when it places onerous burdens upon the County Press.

It seems like a mere matter of form, unnecessary and expensive, to require all the other departments to buy their postage stamps of the Post Office Department, for of course it is only transferring money from one department to another and amounts to about as much as to take money from one pocket and put it into the other. It was not so much the use of the franking privilege as its awful abuse that the people complained of and this leads us to say on the other hand that it was not so much the desire to reform abuse as the desire to vent a malicious spite against the Press and people that lead congress to pass the law they did.

PROFESSOR HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, has written a letter to Professor Wise, the aeronaut, who is now preparing for an aerial voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, in which he says: "While, on the one hand, I think the project is possible under favorable conditions, on the other hand, it is undoubtedly hazardous. Furthermore, if successful, the one who achieves the enterprise will forever associate his name with the history of the progress of science; while, if unsuccessful, he will be considered as a reckless and fool-hardy adventurer." The reply of Professor Wise has just been received, in which he expresses the most sanguine anticipations of success. He says: "You may smile at the self-complacency in leaving no margin for ill-success and risk of life. Pardon us for the weakness of having none to make, because we see only the science in the thing, and the practice of aeronautics we understand tolerably well. For me, an old advocate of aerial travel across the sea and around the world, it would be a shame to my life's profession to sneak out of the world without trying to leave an honorable record as a memorial of its ultimate utility."

The more statement from so eminent a scientist as Professor Henry that the project is possible will do much to silence ridicule, but should our professional balloonist drop his great air-ship into the Atlantic when a few miles out every scribbler in the country will find something witty to say about it and every man we meet will be able to demonstrate that he always knew the thing was impossible.

—We would suggest to those newspapers who are getting into such a terrible heat this warm weather over "Cassism in America," that the reign of Satan for a thousand years, which is yet to come, would be for them a more appropriate and we should think more agreeable topic. It is something they might get excited over with a greater show of reason and good sense.

LAST spring when President Grant's inaugural address was given to the public the opposition press could find so little in it to criticize that they made the most of a few points. Among other things they held up to ridicule his remarks with regard to arbitration between nations and indulged in many sarcastic remarks about his "steam-electric-millennium." A vote taken in the British House of Commons the other day indicates that that body does not consider the idea such a preposterous one, and shows that our Chief Magistrate has a remarkable appreciation of the meaning of events. Mr. Henry Richard, Secretary of the London Peace Society, moved that it is the opinion of the House that her Majesty's Government should communicate with foreign powers with the view of establishing arbitration as a permanent resort for the settlement of differences between nations. In a speech supporting the motion he stated that the fear of war kept four millions of men in arms in Europe, entailing an annual expense of \$2,000,000,000. A vote resulted in a tie; the speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted. This endorsement of his ideas from so eminent a source must be highly gratifying to President Grant.

SOME months ago we made the statement that C. T. Alexander, R. M. Magee and P. G. Meek endorsed notes for Brown so that he might have funds to start another Republican paper in Centre Co. Naturally enough we thought very strange that three such prominent Democrats should take such a lively interest in a Republican paper. We find that we were mistaken and now desire to make a little explanation, viz: They did not endorse for Brown but they did for Mrs. Brown and P. G. Meek ordered the material for Mrs. Brown's office and by an arrangement made afterwards the county was made to pay for it. This accounts for the partiality of the Court House Brigade for Mrs. Brown's paper. Democratic tax payers, if Brown's Republican is a genuine Republican organ (which we very much doubt) how do you like paying the bills to establish such a lively interest in a Republican paper? We think of a paper started through Democratic influence and paid for out of the county treasury. We know all about it and can tell more if necessary.

—Emotional insuffer in the shape of whiskey induced a young man, named William Balderick, to take a walk on Pennsylvania Railroad track at Lilly's Station, last Saturday evening. He completed the even score of persons killed by the iron horse at that point.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
(Correspondence of the REPUBLICAN.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 25, 1873.
CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—INCIDENTS.

Your correspondent has recently had an opportunity for closely examining the method by which civil service examinations are conducted. The result of his observation has been a strong conviction that there is an honest intention to reform the service by fair and impartial examinations, and while it is very plain that we have not yet arrived at perfection, while there is vast room for improvement not only in the manner of conducting examinations but also in the system itself, yet a great deal has been done and is being done. (Would not Mr. Richard Grant White condemn the use of the term "is being done"?) But a better phrase does not occur to me, so I will let it pass.) Persons who have had no opportunity for observing the abuses that have crept into our civil service are disposed to think that more has been said already on this subject than its importance will warrant. But a close observer will admit that it is a topic well worthy of study.

A series of examinations for promotions in the Treasury Department was held last week, and the result was made known yesterday. Owing to the fact that this department is just at this time without a regular examining board, clerks from the different bureaus were detailed to conduct the examinations and mark the papers submitted. At each examination each applicant is furnished with eleven papers on which are printed the questions to be answered. The first relates to the personal history of the applicant. The second contains

a number of examples in notation and numeration. The third consists of two examples in addition. The fourth, fifth and sixth containing in all six miscellaneous examples in arithmetic by no means difficult or puzzling, but designed to test the practical knowledge of the applicant. The seventh is a paragraph composed of words misspelled, and incorrectly punctuated. These the applicant is supposed to correct. The eighth contains a number of examples of false syntax to be corrected. The ninth is a series of "questions pertaining to the office" in which the applicant is employed. The answers to these questions are to be put in the form of a letter properly folded and briefed. The tenth is an account current to be stated. The eleventh relate to history, geography and the government of the United States.

The applicant writes his answers on the same sheet the questions are printed. Six hours, from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, are given for the examinations. Any papers not finished at three o'clock must be handed in in their unfinished condition. After the examination has closed the papers are carefully assorted; all No. ones being put in a package by themselves; No. twos by themselves, and so on. They are then submitted to one of the examiners detailed for that purpose, each examiner taking certain classes of paper; thus, one examiner takes all the arithmetical questions; another, all that relates to orthography, syntax and punctuation, etc. Each error, however minute, is noted on the margin in red pencil and answer graded. If the best possible answer that could have been given it is marked 100; if the worst possible it is marked 0. The highest limit is sometimes reached, but the lowest seldom, if ever. If no answer is given the grade is put at 10 on the supposition that the applicant could have done that well if he, or she had tried. After all the papers have been thus carefully gone over they are reviewed by another person to make certain that the first examiner has made no mistakes; that is, the grading of the answers is aggregated and divided by the number of questions and answers on that sheet. They are then rearranged, those of each applicant being put together in a separate package and fastened. Then each package is gone over carefully and the "result of the examination" is made out on a sheet prepared for that purpose. This sheet is then attached to the package to which it belongs. This work is then carefully revised to prevent mistakes. The examiners themselves never know the lucky competitor until after the work is completed and the "results" compared.

The civil service regulations provide that "due weight shall be given to the efficiency with which the candidates shall have previously performed their duties in the departments," and this is a very proper rule, but the examining board has found it a most difficult task to devise some method by which they may discover this efficiency. Of course they cannot know without making inquiry of some person or persons, who have had means of observation. The method adopted heretofore has been that of permitting the head of the office in which the applicants are employed to grade them on their "efficiency" leaving it to the honor of that official to perform such duty impartially and conscientiously. But this method is defective just so far as the consciences of such officials are defective. A case in point occurred yesterday. In making up the result of an examination for promotions in the office of the Second Auditor, where there were six vacancies and fifty-two applicants, a list of the names of candidates was sent to Mr. Herring, Chief Clerk and acting Auditor, with the request that he grade the applicants on their efficiency. The list was returned with the grade marked opposite each name, but it was so manifestly unjust that the examiners rejected it in toto. A young man, a pet of Mr. Herring, assigned to the mere mechanical duty of opening and distributing the official mail, was marked 100 while many gentlemen, in every way superior clerks, were marked down to 50 many even less. One colored clerk was marked as low as 30. The injustice of such grading was so evident that the examiners threw it out entirely and made up their papers without the "efficiency marks," thus putting all candidates on the merits of their examinations. The difficulty in the way where the policy of permitting heads of bureaus to grade applicants on their efficiency as adopted is that a dishonest or

prejudiced official has an opportunity to favor his friends or injure those whom he does not like. In short, it permits favoritism, the very evil which the reform was designed to destroy.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

Notwithstanding the many unfavorable newspaper comments on the utter worthlessness of all public documents, issued from the government presses some are valuable. Whatever may be said of others such is certainly the case with the Smithsonian Reports. There are people who refuse to examine this work simply because it is published by the government. They would rather pay two or three dollars for a book which in comparison with the report is without value at all. Professor Henry, the secretary and director of the Institute, one of the ablest scientists, is the editor and nothing is admitted to its pages but what is really of the highest scientific value.

The Smithsonian Report for 1871 has just been issued, and to lovers of science it will be hailed as a great work. Among the leading articles it contains may be mentioned a "Memoir of Sir John Frederick William Herschel" by N. S. Dodge, Esq.; a "biography of Joseph Fourier," by M. Arago; a review of "Professor Thomas Graham's Scientific Work," by Prof. William Odling; a paper "On the relation of the Physical Sciences by Science in General," by Dr. Herman Helmholtz; a lecture on "Ultimate Generation and Parthenogenesis in the Animal Kingdom," by Dr. Kornhuber, and a paper on "Recent Researches on the Secular Variations of the Planetary Orbits," by Mr. John N. Stockwell. It also contains the "Instructions to Captain Hall," of the Polar expedition, and a number of other articles, the value of which can only be appreciated by persons having some knowledge of scientific subjects.

There was a time in the history of the world when such works as this were read by but very few persons, but to-day, in our country, the masses are beginning to pick up scientific information. Though it is very certain that the ordinary newspaper reader may know nothing and care less for the subjects treated of in this work, I am quite sure that a respectable number of the readers of the REPUBLICAN have sufficient interest in science to warrant me in making this brief mention of a work containing so much information and which may be obtained without cost.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Colonel H. R. Clum, acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yesterday received a communication from the special commissioners sent to Mexico for the purpose of securing the return of the Kickapoo tribe to their reservation in the United States. The letter is dated July 11 and says they have had two consultations with the Indians and are confident of success. They say "should they now fail to go the fault will be entirely with the Mexican government. From the present condition of affairs we deem our success almost assured. We have had the whole resident population of Santo Rose, Piedras, Negras, Remolino and other Mexican towns opposed to our mission, and as rapidly as one obstacle was removed another has arisen; yet we trust that no further obstacles will present themselves. We here desire to state that the recent report of Kickapoo Indians being on the San Antonio road is false, as the warriors of that tribe have not been out of Mexico recently, and the Indians referred to by the San Antonio papers, are as we believe, Comanches and Kiowas from the Indian Territory." The letter is signed by H. M. Atkinson and Thomas G. Williams.

THE CHILDREN'S FREE EXCURSION.

Yesterday at a few minutes past eight the steamer Wawaset left the wharf at the foot of Seventh street, having on board a thousand children. The excursion was bound for Glymont some thirty miles down the Potomac, and was the first excursion given to the poor children of this city. It was got up by the Daily Chronicle Publishing Company. The famous Maine band was sent to discourage music for the little ones; thanks be to Secretary Robeson. When the gate was opened a rush was made and the ragged barefoot boys showed how nimbly they could get on board. The girls followed after the rush was over. But many were disappointed, as there were more applicants than the boat would accommodate. Wagon loads of provision were taken along, and the little ones had a grand time of it.

STATE NEWS.

—Martin Luther is the name of a Reading physician.

—The great Centenary palace in Philadelphia will of course have a broad brim to it.

—Don't our young men look sweet of late; there must be strangers in town! said a lady the other evening.

—Living always in the world makes one as unfit for living out of it as always living out of it does for living in it.

—Have patience a while, slanders are not long-lived. Truth is the child of time ere long she shall appear to vindicate these.

—A couple were married while sitting in a buggy in front of a parsonage, in the lower portion of Clarion county, a few days ago.

—The Johnstown Tribune and Voice are trying to see who can throw the most filth on the other, and so far the Voice is about one stop bucket full ahead.

—Daniel Stalk was set upon by two negroes, in Pottstown, a few evenings ago, who knocked him down, robbed him and then attempted to drown him in the river.

—Gettysburg battle field is being visited by large numbers of people this summer, among whom are many military men from abroad, now traveling in this country.

—There are two Democratic parties, one that has departed, and another that won't depart. Together they don't amount to much—separated they are certainly of no consequence.

—In Hollidaysburg, last Friday, two brothers commenced quarreling, and from words came to blows, when one of them struck the other in the eye with a cinder, knocking it out.

—The leaders of the late Democratic party intend holding a meeting for consultation, at Bedford Springs, so soon as enough of them can be gathered together to make the thing respectable numerically.

—And now the story is that the "Cameron ring" adjourned the Constitutional Convention till September. Considering that that adjournment was engineered by Mr. Buckalew, there does not seem to be much in it.

—There is a stream above Fairmount, Philadelphia, which empties blood and other foul matter from the slaughter houses in the vicinity into the Schuylkill, from which stream the people of the Quaker City are supplied with water.

—A Lycoming county preacher complains of the dearth of marriage in his section. Weddings have become so expensive that the fond parents deem it cheaper to keep their daughters during life than to furnish them with fashionable outfits.

—Those Democratic journals that are reproaching the Constitutional Convention for taking a recess need to be reminded that Mr. Buckalew headed that movement and was sustained by his Democratic associates in the body with great unanimity.

—Another new ocean steamship left Philadelphia yesterday on her first trip to Europe. These vessels are multiplying and soon we may expect to see along the wharves of the Delaware, as many smoke stacks of ocean steamers as are seen in any port in the country.

—The story going the rounds of the newspaper press to the effect that the Reading Railroad has purchased a large area of land, with an extensive water front, at Stapleton, Staten Island, where they intend to have their coal yards, we are informed is wholly without foundation, they having made no such purchase nor having any such purpose in view.

—On Saturday night, a young man named William Bamerick was struck by a freight train near Lilly's station and instantly killed. He had spent a portion of the day at Lilly's and had become grossly intoxicated, and his death is therefore directly attributable to the demoniacal. He lived a short distance west of Lilly's, and was aged 18 years.

—And now a Carbon county man has found a Bible in his house, much to the astonishment of his neighbors. The leaves were uncut, and it was printed in 1711. He showed it to the editor of the Lehighton News, who read a little in it, and was surprised to learn that there had been a bigger flood than the one that swept through the Lehigh valley in 1862.

Poetry.

VOICES CALLING.

"Oh, hush!" she whispered, "I hear them speaking.
Voices calling upon the air,
And, while she listened, the pale light glistened
And lay and floated upon her hair.
"Oh, no!" they answered, "we hear no speaking."
We hear no voices upon the breeze;
It must be only the night wind lonely,
That sighs and whispers among the trees."

"Oh, hush!" she murmured, "I hear them singing—
Singing the songs that I used to sing;
And, while she listened, the teardrops glistened,
And through long lashes began to flow.
"Oh, no!" they murmured, "we hear no singing,
We hear no voices on the breeze;
'Tis but waking of sea waves breaking
Upon the shingle far below."

"Oh, hush!" she whispered, "I hear them calling—
Sweet voices of long ago;
And, while she listened, the long light glistened,
And lay on her sweet face, white as snow.
"Oh, no!" they murmured, "we hear no calling,
We hear no voices on the breeze;
She's listening only to night winds lonely,
That sigh and whisper among the trees."

"Hush! hush!" they answered, while dews were falling,
While dead leaves rustled through the air,
And, while they shimmered, the pale light glistened,
On a face and form like the angels, fair.
"Oh, no!" they whispered, "our love is dying,
Her voice is fainting across the sea;
And, while they listened, the fair dawns glistened,
Oh, God! her morning is with thee."

Our Story Teller.

HENRI;

THE WEB AND WOOF OF LIFE.

BY WILLIAM G. CAMBRIDGE.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE IMPENDING DOOM.

I was still comparatively weak, and my health far from good. My system had received a severe shock, and I had taken too many poisonous medicines to allow me to cherish any reasonable hope of being well at present. After a few weeks devoted to work and play, I returned to my books and school.

The deacon still visited my mother, and his calls became more frequent and protracted. They were together every day and evening. This was alarming,—but what could I do? At last, Jane, much to my satisfaction, broached the subject to me, and expressed her fears that it was their intention to marry soon. She thought the children ought to use their influence to prevent it, if possible. She informed me that the other children were very anxious to escape a calamity so much to be dreaded.

As much as they had clung to mother and blamed me, they could not bear the idea that Deacon Webber should ever hold the relation of a step father to them. They had no more confidence in him than I. There had been more cordiality between them and me, of late; for Jane and Mrs. Stewart labored to show them how matters stood, and that I was not so much to blame as they had supposed, having only heard one side of the question. It was at length decided that we should consult together as to the best means to be used to accomplish the object in view, the prevention of a great evil. I found them all determined to oppose the marriage if one was intended, and not at all inclined to own the deacon a relative of theirs. Here was union for once; and we resolved to remonstrate with mother on the impropriety, folly, ay, madness of uniting her destiny with his.

Our meeting was not entirely in vain for a mutual reconciliation took place; I was heartily rejoiced at this, for I knew that we should be all the happier. My heart yearned, when not embittered by contention, for their sympathy and love. I had often felt that our feelings and treatment of each other were unnatural and wicked. It was always painful to Mrs. Stewart, and she labored hard to remove the evil.

During our interview, Thomas expressed a wish, which was seconded by the rest, that I should give them all the facts in relation to Helen Means. I complied with their request, and gave them the whole story, and the part I had acted in it. When they had heard me through, they bitterly regretted the course they had taken. I was rejoiced to find that they were better at heart than I had anticipated, and they were pleased to learn that I was worthy of confidence and love.

They now felt more keenly than ever the utter impossibility of any other result but misery, deep and lasting, from a union between the deacon and mother.

The next day, the presence of my mother was requested in the same room where I had twice been summoned. Our relative positions had changed, for I had now summoned her. She started and became very pale when she saw who were present. I read her thoughts at a glance, and she probably read ours. Lizzy handed her a chair, and asked her to sit down.

"This is a strange proceeding," she remarked; "a formal summons from her own children. What does this mean?"

"We think," said Thomas, with some hesitation, "that we have something of

deep and vital importance to say to you,—important to your welfare, and vitally important to ours."

"I should suppose so by your looks," she replied. "What can be the nature of it? for your course is unusual and strange."

"The mystery will soon be solved, mother. We wish to talk with you of Deacon Webber and yourself," Thomas continued.

"I am ready to hear all you have to offer," she replied.

"The intimacy between you and Deacon Webber has caused us to feel much anxiety for the welfare of the family. Since Mrs. Webber's death, he has called to see you almost every day or evening. What his object is we know not; but we think it must be of a serious character, for of late nearly half of his time is spent with you."

"What is that to you?" she said, biting her lips.

"We wish to know whether rumor tells the truth, that you have engaged to marry Deacon Webber."

"Well supposing I have,—what then?" "If it is so, mother, or you have any such thought or intention, we beg of you, if not for your own welfare, for the welfare of your children and friends, to pause and reflect. The step once taken, can never be recalled."

"I shall not ask my children whether I shall marry or not. I think I know as well what my own welfare is as you. I think I know as well what is for your good. I am old enough to take care of myself, and regulate my own affairs; and when I wish for advice, especially from my children, I will let them know it."

"But we beseech you to hear us, and not act hastily in this matter. We do not know that it's your intention to marry Deacon Webber; out, if it is, we feel called upon to utter our most solemn protest against it. We cannot but regard such a step with the deepest abhorrence."

"Pretty children, you are! To talk thus to your mother. I expected nothing better from Henri, for he has ever thwarted my wishes when in his power. But I did expect different treatment from the rest of you. You are now united to drive me from my purpose; but you will not succeed. I shall do my duty, in spite of your threats. The salvation of this house may depend on this union."

"I should think the word ruin would convey the idea better," I remarked.

"Keep your evil tongue still, Henri! I have had enough of your impudence already!"

"I merely made the suggestion, thinking that the mistake would be very natural, under the circumstances. We are sure that utter ruin would be the result. We cannot say less than this."

"Shall hear no more from any of you. You are all an ungrateful set; and, instead of giving heed to your wishes, I shall consult my own happiness, and the welfare of those who are leagued against me. Go about your business, every one of you, and don't mention the subject to me again!"

"We have not said a title of what we wish to say," remarked Thomas.

"You have said too much, already, and I'll hear no more!" She now left us, shutting the door after her with great violence. Thus it was made plain to us that she had determined to marry Deacon Webber, and naught that we could do or say would alter her fatal resolution. We all thought it best, after consulting guardian, to remain at home, for the sake of George and Charlotte, who were too young to leave it.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULTS.

THANKSGIVING days in past years had been days of pleasure to us. A number of relatives usually gathered at our house; so that, with good company and good cheer, we regarded the day as our annual jubilee. How different were our feelings this year, as Thanksgiving day approached! It seemed to be shrouded in gloom and misery. I need not tell you that it was the appointed time for the marriage of mother and Deacon Webber. A large company assembled on the evening of that day, to witness what seemed to me a horrible farce. For a brief period, all went well; but in a few months our home, bad enough before, became a place scarcely endurable. How gloomy, how dark, were those long winter months! It seemed as though they would last forever. At least, our home, I thought, will never know spring-time and summer again.

The deacon came to our house, with his whole family, consisting of two sons and three daughters; and they were worthy of their sire, with the exception of the babe, who grew every day more beautiful, and Mrs. Stewart, having the whole care of her, loved her dearly. And we all loved little Katy, notwithstanding the hatred we bore her father. His other children were too much like himself to merit our regard, or win our affection and esteem. The elder brother and sister were professors of religion, and as wicked as they were pious. They kept the Sabbath strictly, attended all the religious meetings, and made great pretensions to godliness; but that was as far as their piety went. As to practical religion, and Christ-like goodness, they knew nothing about them, and cared less. Their idea of Christianity was

this,—to live so as to escape the miseries of hell and gain the bliss and glory of heaven; an idea not one whit in advance of the heathen. They would have called St. James' exposition of pure and undefiled religion; before God the Father, mere morality, scarcely worthy of the notice of Christians.

It is bad enough, always, to bring together in this way two sets of children; but in our case it was madness. Sometimes we had a regular pitch battle, beginning in words and ending in blows. These conflicts were not confined alone to me.

In the summer following the marriage Mrs. Stewart, at the request of my mother, made a rich cake for Rose Webber, the youngest but one of the Deacon's children, to carry to a children's picnic. But she, being a very greedy child, and having never been accustomed to rich cake, cut off a slice and ate it. Soon after, feeling hungry, I went to the cupboard for a luncheon; and seeing the cake, and not knowing for whom it was made, I very carelessly took it up and broke off a piece, that did not look as though it came from the hands of a mother-in-law. With the cake, and a generous slice of cheese, I set down to regale myself at my leisure, when in came Rose, after her cake. She was furious when she saw what I had done. She sprang at me like a young tigress, snatching the cake from my hand and throwing it upon the floor. "Thief! Thief!" she cried.

"Don't call me a thief!" said I, "or I will teach you better manners!"

"You are a thief, old Hen Eaton, and I will tell my father of you!" So saying, she snatched the cake from the floor and threw it in my face.

I was exasperated beyond endurance. I caught her, and boxed her ears until she promised better fashions. But I soon had the whole pack upon me, and a regular fight ensued, when I should have got most roughly handled, if brother Thomas had not come to my relief. After some hard knocks, we were separated by Mrs. Stewart.

She was the same good soul, amid all this din and confusion. But, if it had not been for her great love for me, and her attachment to little Katy, who seemed to regard her as a mother, and a promise to my father, she would have left us; for her whole soul abhorred this miserable strife and confusion.

Whatever might be said of my mother in other respects, she was never mean and close. She spent her money freely for everything that was really needful; and as many of the luxuries of life were provided for herself and family as were desirable. She freely gave for purposes of charity, for the support of the gospel, and she was ever anxious to fully remunerate those who toiled for her or hers.

The deacon was the reverse of this, with the exception of what he gave for religious purposes. In matters of religion he seemed to be very liberal. With a soul so little, a disposition so mean, he could not patiently submit to our manner of life. He was ever fretting about our useless extravagance. "Every day," he said, "a large amount is wasted, which ought to be used for pious purposes,—to send the gospel to the heathen, and furnish the poor with Bibles." If he had seen a man starving, I think he would have prescribed a Bible or a religious tract, instead of giving him something to eat. If people complain of destitution, they must trust in the Lord. All this was mortifying to mother; for she began to realize that he was not that perfect pattern she had supposed him to be. I sometimes thought she despised his mean, niggard soul.

She witnessed some of his diabolical temper, not only with his own children, but with hers also. I felt that she would soon get enough of him;—at least, I hoped so.

Soon after he had taken up his abode with us, with his Ishmaelish tribe, he and Job, his youngest son, were engaged in chopping wood at the door. Job was cutting small round wood. While thus engaged, a stick which he had struck rather carelessly flew and hit his father on the head, and almost knocked him down. The deacon was enraged; he caught up the stick of wood, and laid it over poor Job in a most savage manner, and he did not stop until mother interfered. As it was, Job was laid up for nearly a week. He once gave my sister Charlotte a blow which sent her reeling to the floor, because she did not fill his filthy black pipe as he desired it to be done. I was not at home at the time; but it created a great uproar, nevertheless. My brothers threatened, and my sisters wept; while Hezekiah and Hannah stood by and mocked them,—the unfeeling wretches!

The deacon had cautioned us all to be careful and lock the stable-doors at night; for a number of horses had been stolen, of late, in our town and the towns adjoining. My youngest brother, George, accidentally left the door unlocked, and the deacon's best horse was stolen.

The first time Thomas and myself were absent, the deacon took him down cellar, and beat him in a most horrible manner. I returned, soon after, and found Mrs. Stewart in tears. I asked the cause. She led me to George, who lay groaning in his bed. When I look-

ed at his bleeding back, I swore revenge. Mrs. Stewart begged me to desist, but I would not listen. I armed myself with a cowhide, and rushed into the room where the deacon was sitting with my mother, explaining to her the necessity of what he called a severe chastisement. I gave him blow after blow, in rapid succession, until I felled him to the floor. My mother screamed, and in rushed Job and Hannah. "Assassin!" said Job, and he and Hannah collared me, and attempted to take the cowhide from me. I struck Job with it in such a manner that he was glad to let go his hold. They both left the room in terror, as if they thought me mad, and it was dangerous to remain in my presence. I was horror-struck at what I had done, and I caught my hat and fled. I met Mrs. Stewart as I rushed from the house, who inquired, in a tone of agony, what was the matter. I did not answer but ran for dear life, without slackening my pace, until I had gone more than a mile, when I sank down, from sheer exhaustion.

As I lay upon the ground, I had ample time for reflection. Not very pleasant thoughts thronged my mind. What if I had killed Deacon Webber? How horrible it would be to die for such a scoundrel! Then I thought it could not be possible that I had killed him. I hoped not, at least. What would be the result of this, if he lived? What would they do to me? I fancied I did not care much. The deacon needed a lesson long ago, and he had received it at last. Mr. Edgerton would say now that I had settled that "long bill."

But what should I do, under such unfortunate circumstance? I must not return home,—that I decided at once; and yet it was almost night. I resolved to go to my uncle's immediately, as quickly as my feet would carry me there. Night soon came on, and often was I obliged to stop and inquire my way. It was very dark, and twice I mistook the road, and went some distance in a wrong direction. It seemed cruel to be obliged to retrace my steps.

It was one o'clock when I reached my uncle's house. Oh how glad I was, for I was weary, hungry and cold. They were all fast locked in the arms of sleep; but I quickly aroused them. Greatly surprised were they to see me at that hour of the night; and more surprised still, when they learned that I had come on foot and alone. After partaking of a substantial supper, I told them my story. They rather blamed me, and Helen chided not a little. True, they were shocked at the horrid brutality of the deacon; but they would not justify me for being brutal also. It was decided that I must not return home,—at least, for the present.

CHAPTER X.

NEWS FROM HOME.

AFTER I had been at my uncle's two weeks, and not hearing a word from home, I wrote to Jane; and received the following letter in reply:

"O, Henri! how glad I was to hear from you! We were very anxious on your account; for we knew not what had become of you, but were in hopes you had gone to uncle's. How glad I am that you have a place to flee to, where you can find a good home; for you cannot return here again! Why did mother ever marry that terrible man? I will answer your inquiries as well as I am able."

"The deacon's head was badly hurt; but he revived in a few minutes after you left, and rushed into his search of you looking like a wild maniac. He said that he would have your heart's blood, and send your black soul shrieking down to hell! It was terrible to see him rave. Mother tried to pacify him; but he thrust her from him with great violence, while his eyes shot gleams of bitter hatred. When he found that you had fled beyond his reach, he raved still more. I will not repeat his horrible words, for the thoughts of them makes me sick. At last he sank down exhausted, and mother washed and dressed his head, all of the time weeping bitterly. George is getting well fast. He was most shamefully whipped. In his sleep he often lives over again that fearful scene in the cellar. First he prays for mercy; then curses his tormentor, and threatens terrible vengeance. Your suggestion, that our damnation would be the result of this marriage, has proved true; for it has been, so far, and the future is all dark. I shudder to think what kind of dispositions we shall have, if this state of things continues. I wonder not that you thought of vengeance, when you looked upon the many wounds and bruises of your poor brother; and yet I cannot justify you in taking such vengeance. O, Henri! it is horrible!"

Only think, your mother's husband, and Job was not much hurt, but considerably frightened. What strength you have! You are a true passionate. You must learn to govern your temper, and curb your passions, or you will some day rush headlong to destruction. Begin now, dear brother;—now, before it is too late!

The tumult had subsided when Thomas returned. He was greatly excited when told what had taken place. He said that hanging would be too good for the deacon; for no punishment was bad enough for such a brutal wretch!

"If George had purposely left the door open or unlocked, it would have been different. I fear that boys often suffer severely for doing what every one is liable to do. George turned the key, he says, and thought the door was locked; and most likely it was, for a false key might have been used. The deacon was deterred from sending an officer after you by the threats of Thomas; who told him that if he moved an inch in the matter, he would bring the whole subject before the church, and also make

him feel the force of the law for his abuse of George. He is a miserable coward, and fears the loss of his reputation for piety and godliness! I don't think that he would feel his soul at all safe out of the church. They say he talked beautifully last night at the prayer-meeting; and I suppose he might have said some good things, for it is not a very difficult matter. The devil, it is said, can change himself into an angel of light. The deacon has been a hypocrite so long that he truly thinks himself a good man, and one of the elect. I do not wish that he should be cast into the pit; but, in spite of my peculiar views, I sometimes think it a fitting place for him. Wicked am I not? Such thoughts do not stay long in my head, and my heart always rejects them."

"Mrs. Stewart sends her love to her dear Henri, and hopes he will become a better boy, and not allow his passions to rage so fearfully. She says that you have one of the best of hearts; but your passions are so violent that one can hardly feel safe in your presence! She hopes that you will never return here again; at least, while Deacon Webber lives; for she is fearful that blood would be shed, should you meet again. I tell her that some blood was shed when you last met. Mrs. Stewart would leave here now, I think, if it were not for little Katy. She is rather imaginative, and she will have it that Katy looks like her lost Lelia. She is always talking of Lelia and you. Poor woman,—I pity her!"

"You will not be surprised to learn that the Eatons, and Webbers detest each other more than ever now. The pious Hezekiah and Hannah are getting to be more pious and more wicked. Chips of the old block! you would say. O, what a beautiful life we lead! The deacon makes longer prayers than ever, and says grace at every meal! If he should go to that wicked place,—to which you, of course, are doomed,—I think he would say his prayers even there."

"I want to see Helen Means very much. I can realize now how fearfully she must have suffered; and I thank you, from my heart, for rescuing her from the monster who held her in his grasp. That was a noble deed, and Heaven will bless you for it."

"Mr. Edgerton has been to see the deacon; and he says he gave him a piece of his mind, and told him not to strike an Eaton again. 'That Henri!' said he, 'is the spunkiest little chap that I ever laid my eyes on! Why, the little rascal said that he meant to settle the deacon's long bill to his own satisfaction; 'ha! ha, ha!' and, by Jove, he's done it!' But my sheet is full. Good-by. JANE."

My dear, good sister! how I thanked her for this letter! I will try to reform my habits, for your sake, thought I; and for the sake of all the dear ones that love me!

I was better satisfied with the contents of the letter than I expected to be. They were certainly bad enough, but I was thankful they were no worse. I had resolved to remain where I was for the present. My uncle and aunt were very obliging and kind; they could not have been more faithful in their care and attention to a dear child than they were to me. They delighted to do good, and make everybody around them happy. As for Helen, she was becoming every day more interesting. We attended the same school, and at home pursued our studies in company. And thus the cold days of winter passed pleasantly and rapidly away.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SUNDAY READINGS.—No. 19.

Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good.—PSALMS.

The house of the Lord where his children meet for praise and prayer should be dear to the human heart; and because of its affording a common altar for all who gather there it should be esteemed sacred. There to acknowledge a common need of an Almighty arm upon which to lean when the soul is sick and the whole heart faints, is its invitation; and there for a time at least care hides its hydra head, temptation is disarmed and sorrow is soothed.

We are to recognize other than selfish ties that bind us to temples made with hands. There man's common brotherhood stands confessed. For all the Savior died for all God made this beautiful earth; for all the stars look down from their far heights of glory; all are traveling on to the bourn from whence none return; all await with more or less faith, the immortality of Christ's resurrection assured us.

"Because of the house of the Lord" let our connections with it hallow each path we tread that our feet may never be found unworthy to press its sacred courts. Like a benediction let its memory go with us into life's devious ways that naught be done unworthy its benign and pure influence.

"I will seek thy good." Herein lies the essence of Christianity—the seeking of other's good; the unselfish love that delights in scattering flowers over sharp thorns and gilding with love's holy light the dark and cloudy way of disappointment and grief—the binding up of wounds contracted in the rough battles of life—the pointing upwards and leading the way whose end is peace.

If we learn not the lesson of love to man, the profession of love to God amounts to but very little. One act of discreet generosity to the poor, sick and suffering from

any cause, is a more acceptable offering to God than all the incense ever burned upon His altars. These are accepted as the offerings of sincere hearts but the former are the true sacrifices and received of God accordingly.

Let each one who finds himself in a house of worship, on each recurring Sabbath morn, feel that he is bound to do nothing outside its walls that shall bring dishonor upon its hallowed precincts. In each worldly transaction, in daily home duties let him realize the obligation to live soberly, deal justly, bear patiently with other's faults and take up life's burdens with a heroic courage born of the divine influence granted in the sacred quiet of the temple of the Lord.

Then it will be acknowledged that there is a deep and holy meaning in the assembling together of many in the time devoted to public worship. It is a recognition of the common needs of humanity, of common hopes and trials. Grief goes there to lay its heavy burden down and take up the glorious hope of re-union in the land lighted only by God's presence.

It should and it can be the means of highest good to tempted and tried humanity; and if it be not so the fault lies in the soul that carries not with it through the blest portals the desire for a higher and better life, a progression that has no limit.

Costly and beautiful as are temples made with hands, how their glory fades when contrasted with the temple God provided for his habitation when he spoke the creative word, and earth, sea and sky sprang from chaos into order and beauty. Man's song of praise ceases at times, but winds and waves never tire. They are singing now as at creation's dawn and will continue their melody till time is no more.

With pure hearts and clean hands let all go up to the temple in holy time and bring from it all the help needed for a true Christian life; so shall the world and its succession grow more worthy of the divine Author.

Horses.

The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publications of an eminent farrier in Europe, and we think them well worth the perusal of the farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health is from thirty to forty beats a minute, and may be felt by pressing the fingers gently upon the temporal artery which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the fore corner of the eye."

Horses have not faculty of puking or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic.

When a horse has been over ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites of his eyes.

A limber dock is a sure evidence of a limber back, that is a weak one.

A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

A decoction of white oak bark will kill bots by tanning them, and they become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernible when discharged.

The principle signs of a good horse are these: The eyes set far apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead; one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on and high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat-bodied or slab-sided horses are weak natured; the docks stiff going wide behind, for if the gables knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit if provoked, is a good sign.

It is a Spanish proverb that a dapple gray will sooner die than tire.

Farmers' Wives.

If there is a busy place in the world it is the farm house in America during June and July. There are thousands of cases where one woman does all the labor of the house, besides having the care of one or two children, during this hot, busy season; and we blush to add that in many instances the men are too heedless to render her such assistance as they could easily perform in the mornings, noons and evenings.

It would lighten her toil and lessen her steps if the fruit and vegetables were brought in from the garden in the morning; if the water was drawn from the well for cooking purposes; if the reservoir on the stove was filled, if the wood was brought close to the stove; if the slops were regularly taken to the compost heap; the skimming

milk brought from the milk room. These chores might all be done by the men and boys during the leisure moments before meals and at the "noonings."

When a woman is obliged to "tramp, tramp," all day through, and perhaps nurse a baby besides, there is something wrong. It is too much for her to do; it inflicts serious ills upon her offspring, and eventually will result in sickness or infirmity and loss. Our women on the farm are an overworked class. They spend too much time and strength in hot rooms and over stoves, and too little in the open air. Between cooking and washing and ironing, and scrubbing, sweeping, dusting, care of plants, etc., where is the time for any mental exercise or for gaining any information of current events? We want to see farmers' wives have as much relaxation from toil as farmers themselves.

AGRICULTURE is the foundation upon which rests every other industry. The man or woman who in any way adds to its attractions does a noble thing.

It is true it is worth more than gold, that is, when a few stalks of buckwheat are grown in a field of potatoes the potato bug eats only the buckwheat.

As there are so many spots in the cornfield this year where there is no corn we think it would pay—after the last cultivating—to take a steel rake and pulverize the ground on all these vacant places and sow with turnip seed. There is plenty of time yet to attend to this. Many do not sow until the last of this month or the first of next. There is an old saying that "on the 25 day of July sow your turnip seed, wet or dry."

CUCUMBER vines should never be hoed when they are wet—either from rain or dew. In picking pickles care should be taken not to injure the vines by treading upon them. They should be picked early in the morning or late in the evening. We find that a sharp pocket knife is the handiest thing with which to cut them from the vines. If you want to salt them down for winter use ALWAYS leave at least a half inch of "stem" to each pickle, they will keep better for this precaution.

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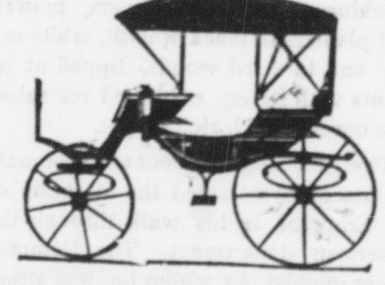
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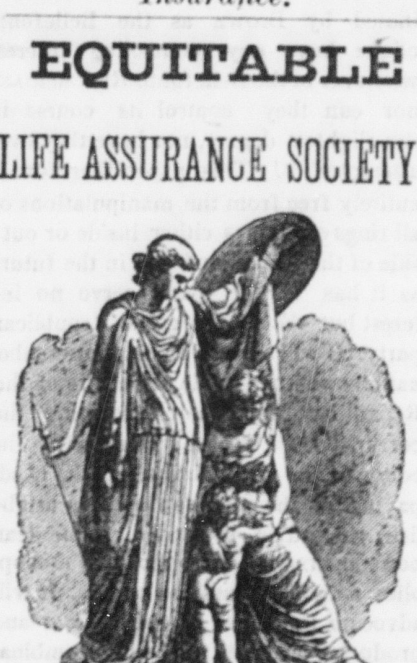
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THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The new factory of the Howe Company is nearly completed, and

1000

ARE NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DAILY!

The total number sold last year was 320,000, which far exceeds the sales of any other single machine.



THE ONLY MACHINE MADE ON THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Combining Strength, Simplicity & Durability with Lightness of Running.

It is superior to all in the following respects:

- 1st. Simplicity of construction.
- 2nd. Ease of management.
- 3rd. Lightness of running.
- 4th. Non-liability to get out of repair.
- 5th. Durability—it being made of the finest hardened steel.
- 6th. Perfection of tension on both upper and lower threads, and the ease with which they are controlled by the operator. It makes a perfect Lock Stitch on all kinds of goods and never breaks the thread.
- 7th. The strength and regularity of the new feed, which enables it to stitch soft or glazed, light, or heavy work equally well, and to cross heavy seams or fells without the slightest difficulty.

The new improved HEMMER, FELLER, BRAIDER, QUILTER and GUIDE; Also, OILER, BOTTLE OIL, DOZ. NEEDLES, BOBBINS, &c., go with each Machine free of charge. In addition to these, we will give a Knitter and an alpaca Hemmer with each machine, making more attachments than are given with any machine in use.

CITIZENS, Look to your INTERESTS

Do not fail to see

Our MACHINE

before purchasing. Full instructions given. We keep a full line of Sewing Machine attachments, Needles, Thread, Silk, &c. Our Machine is a specialty. It is our own manufacture and we warrant it to excel anything in the market.

FOR THE NEWEST

LIGHT RUNNING HOWE,
CALL ON

PALMER & WOOSTER,
Office, Allegheny street, opposite the New Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
5-22-6m.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN JERUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER

Is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and remover of glandular obstructions known to Materia Medica.

It is especially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretory organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Itches, Boils, Pustules, Scrofula, &c., &c.

When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take place of energy and vigor the system needs a Force to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.

In the best of Summers, frequently the Liver and Spleen do not properly perform their functions; the Urinary and Urinary Organs are inactive, producing weakness of the stomach and indigestion and a predisposition to bilious derangement.

It should be freely taken, as Jerubeba is pronounced by medical writers the most efficient PURIFIER, TONIC and DEOBSTRUENT known in the whole range of medicinal plants. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 15 Flat St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular. 24-41

DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JERUBEBA

Is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is peculiarly suited to all these difficulties; it will cleanse the VITIATED BLOOD, strengthening the LIVER, IMPROVING POWERS, and REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS FROM IMPAIRED AND ENFEEBLED ORGANS.

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Write for Large Illustrated Price List.

Address,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
No. 1179
SMITHFIELD ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, \$10 to \$300. Double Shot Guns, \$5 to \$150. Single Guns, \$5 to \$20. 12 to 15. Revolvers, \$5 to \$25. Pistols, \$1 to \$5. Gun Maters, Fishing Tackle. Large discount to dealers or Clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

24-41

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE
week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions & valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address with six cents return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 123 Greenwich St., N. Y.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.
AN ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED CANVASSING BOOK for the best and cheapest PAMPHLET ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains nearly 500 fine Scripture illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, writing experience, etc., & we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila. Pa. 24-41

CLIP (made from 50 cts. Card and examine or 100 Samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts. that retail quick for \$10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 11 Chatham Square, N. Y. 26-41

"CAMPHORINE" cures every pain, &c. Try it. Sold by all druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r., New York.

MONEY-MAKING BOOKS FOR SUMMER CANVASSING. Agents and Salesmen! Address: H. D. YERGER'S, 15 Flat St., N. Y. City. The New Housekeeper's Manual, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Both selling fast and fair. Exclusive Territory: liberal terms. J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco. 25-41

OCEAN'S STORY!

Of triumphs of Thirty Centuries; by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and E. Howland. A work of great historical research, recounting in truly graphic style the wonderful growth of navigation, and history of discovery since the dawn; is replete with incidents, thrilling adventures, battles, shipwrecks, mutinies, piracies, &c. Describes how from the first tiny sail now within every sea, highspeed flashes tidings from shore to shore; and men bring up wonders from deep waters, with many other matters lively interest, which go to make up one of the most valuable, fascinating and remarkable products of the age. Over 200 spirited illustrations. Agents WANTED. For circulars and terms address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia. 25-41

Saints and Sinners

OF THE BIBLE.

Directed, analyzed and portrayed as real men and women, just like the Saints and Sinners of our old day. Original, Racy, Striking and Popular. Reads like a Novel. Send for Circular. Address, ZEIGLER & McCURDY, 328 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 25-41

WANTED—Wholesale Purchasing Agent
for the BAKERS' SEWING MACHINE made at Danbury, Ct. The Latest and Best. The Simplest, Fastest and Easiest Lock Stitch. Straight Needle Machine in the market. Better terms than any company. Address
JOHN A. DODGE,
Gen'l Agent, Danbury, Ct. 25-41

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

By sending 35 cts. with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, P. O. Drawer 21 Fultonville, N. Y. 25-41

Complete file of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN may always be found at the offices of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 40 and 41 Park Row, New York, who are authorized to represent us in that city.

DAUCHY & CO.

WEAR "YEADON" MILLS FLANNEL

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP CLEAR OF COLDS AND RHEUMATISM. NOTHING WASHES BETTER. ALWAYS KEEPS SOFT. WILL NOT SHRINK.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR IT. 24-41

NEVER

Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELL'S Carbolic TABLETS

are a sure cure for diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Dryness of the Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in blue boxes. Take no substitutes. If they can be found at your druggist's, send at once to the agent in New York, who will forward them to you by mail.

Don't be Deceived by Imitations.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Flat St., N. Y. Send for Circular. Sole Agent for the U. S. 24-41

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Is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and remover of glandular obstructions known to Materia Medica.

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Lumber etc.

W. V. HUGHES.
(Successor to Holmes & Company.)
BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL,

Manufactures and keeps always on hand
White & Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weatherboarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Moulding,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every description
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

Orders from
Contractors,
Builders,
Dealers,
and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANFG CO.
5-25-17
Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Property, at Beech Creek, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for
WHITE & YELLOW PINE, OAK
HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for
SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 3-47-17

Millinery

N. K. DARE'S MILLINERY & NOTION STORE

NO. 1 BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have just received a full spring stock of all the novelties in Millinery. Trimmed Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Jets, Straw ornaments, etc. Ladies and gentlemen's gloves and hosiery, splendid kid gloves for \$1.00, warranted to give satisfaction.

Children's Gloves and Hosiery.

a full line. Infant's dresses, cloaks, etc. Lad'ee' made up underclothing very cheap

MADE UP DRESSES IN THE SPRING STYLE, WHITE OR COLORED.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols, and a full assortment of Trimmings and Notions.
- 15-3m

Encourage Home Trade

SPRING STOCK JUST OPENED
AND
MARKED AT VERY LOW PRICES!

G. B. PRIEST.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which she has always received, solicits a continuance of the same, confident, if you will examine her goods and the list of prices, that they compare favorably with any of her neighbors.

CLARK'S SPOL CUTTING is 15 cts. per dozen
BEST NEEDLES & PINS 5 cents a paper, and all other goods accordingly.

JUST OPENED, another of those superior
RUFFALO BRAND ALPACAS & BRILLIANT
TINTS.

AUSTRIAN CRAPES, CRAPE VELVETS and COLLARS, &c., to which I invite special attention.

CORSETS, KID GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' and GENTS' TIES all marked at very low figures.

WHITE & COLORED HOSIERY a specialty

HATS! HATS!

Just received, the latest styles LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, which we are determined to sell at low prices.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR of all kinds and made to order. Also SHIRTS, SHIRT WAISTS, WRAPPERS, AFRONS, &c.

Orders for MOURNING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., attended to promptly at Philadelphia prices.

PARASOLS!

Having a large stock of PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS on hand, we will close them out at cost.

Examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GULIA B. PRIEST,
No. 2, Bush House.

N. B.—Our Teas and Coffees are still selling at very lowest prices. Best Japan, Oolong, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea only \$1. Best old Government Java 32 cents. Best Brown Rio only 30 cents. 16-3m

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY

RARELY PRESENTED IN A LIFETIME.

We have got the best and surest-selling article ever invented, that every housekeeper buys on sight. It is a small Furnace, weighing only six pounds, that can be used with or without a stove. It will fit in the holes of any sized stove or range, and it will do as much work with one quart of fuel—charcoal, chips, coke, corn-cobs, wood or soft coal—as can be done on any stove with one-half bushel. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, fry and stew. It is the best fuel-burner in the world. Its economy in saving fuel is marvellous. You have no smoke, gas nor heat in the room. It sells the year round. Retail price only \$1. Thousands are sold every week. Any man with a small capital can clear from \$20 to \$50 per day by owning the right of any good county, and a whole State is of incalculable worth to a man of enterprise. We would send a sample Furnace to an part of the United States on receipt of \$2. Address, for circular.

LYON FURNACE CO.,
No. 208 ARCH STREET,
Opposite Wood's Museum.
van 15-6m

Duff College

THE oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.

Practical business men as instructors.

For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa. 41-3m-cov.

BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors
 EDWARD T. TUTEN, Editor
 ROBERT P. TUTEN, Publisher
 Terms: \$2.00 Per Annum In Advance.

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.
 The BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday Morning, in Belleville, Pa., by
 E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,
 at the following rates:

One year in advance, \$2.00
 If not paid within 6 months, \$2.50
 If not paid until expiration of year, \$3.00
 Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.
 Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.
 Marriage or Death announcements published of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines in type, \$5.00 per annum.
 All advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 15 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year.
 1 inch (12 lines in type) \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00
 Two inches 2.00 4.00 6.00
 Three inches 3.00 6.00 9.00
 Four inches 4.00 8.00 12.00
 Quarter column 12.00 24.00 36.00
 Half column 24.00 48.00 72.00
 One column 36.00 72.00 108.00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of type.
 All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Belleville, Pa.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE "BACK PAY."

In our last issue we copied a portion of an editorial article from a late number of the *Democratic Watchman* which expressed almost completely our own sentiments on the Congressional salary steal. The editor of the *Watchman* invited attention to the conduct Mr. Sherwood, the (then) democratic Congressman from this district, and very frankly denounced him as being hereafter unworthy of public confidence. Being asked in the same article to come nearer home and examine the conduct of those who directly represent us, we stated that the editor of the *Watchman* had taken, by his own vote, and the votes of a majority of the Penna. Legislature, \$500 additional salary. The 133 members received in all \$66,500 additional or extra salary for the year 1871. This is not all, for the actual cost of the Legislature for the year 1871 was \$375,000. [See laws of 1871, page 214, sec. 20.] In 1870, '72 and '73, the expenses of the legislature, as shown in the appropriation acts, was \$250,000, showing that the session of 1871 cost \$125,000 more than the year previous or the two years following.—Allowing that the members received only \$500 each, making \$66,500, the balance of \$58,500 does not seem to be fully accounted for, but as the clerks, pages, pasters and folders and all others employed in and about the Legislature, received, with the members, an increase of 50 per cent. on their salaries, a large portion of it may be thus accounted for. The fact cannot be denied that the Legislature of 1871 cost \$125,000 more than any other Legislature in the past four years. Does the editor of the "Watchman" deny that he did receive the \$500 extra pay? Does he deny that he voted for the additional \$500, and if he did, does he record show it? If he took the extra pay is he not as much responsible as though he voted for the appropriation bill?

In this State we have 24 members of Congress and two United States Senators. They each received \$5,000 additional salary, which in all amounted to \$130,000. This is the amount of extra salary received by the delegation from this State. It is the amount of extra tax imposed upon the people of this State to pay its quota of the Congressional steal. The \$130,000 was extra pay for a term of two years, or \$65,000 per year. The members of the Legislature of 1871 actually received \$66,500 for the term of one year. This shows that the Legislative steal was \$1,500 more, for one year, than the Congressional steal. Congress increased the salary of each member to the amount of \$5,000 not only for the last Congress, but for all succeeding terms. The Legislature of 1871 increased the salary of each member to the amount of \$500 for that year only. It is true that the Legislature of '71 did remain in session nearly two months longer than usual. Did not every member, before his election, agree to serve the term of ONE YEAR for \$1,000? Did that Legislature do any more for the good of the people than previous or subsequent Legislatures? The fact that more laws were passed proves that more jobs were put up and carried through. During the war Congress remained in session sometimes during the greater part of the year. If I employ a man to do a certain amount of work for \$1,000 shall I pay him \$1,500 because he did not have the work completed within a given time? The salary of a member of the Legislature is \$1,000 per year, and is not \$10,00 per year. The manner in which this extra pay was obtained is peculiar. The question

of increase of salary of Congressmen was discussed openly and plainly both in Congress and by the press of both parties. There was no attempt to keep it a secret from the people. The members voted openly, and their votes are recorded. Every Congressman is squarely on the record as having voted for or against the increase of salary. There is not a similar showing in the action of the Legislature. On the last day of the session (May 27, 1871), the following section of an Act providing "for the ordinary expenses" of the Legislature was passed by that body and signed by the Governor. [See laws of 1871, p. 214:]

SECTION 20. For the payment of the expense of the legislature, including the pay and mileage of members, clerks and officers of each house appointed for this session, and the amount authorized by law for stationary and postage, the sum of three hundred and a seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be settled by the auditor general, and the payment out of said sum to each of the members of the senate and house of representatives, for salary, shall be one thousand dollars and mileage; and the clerks and officers of each house shall be paid each such amount as is authorized by law and mileage; the foregoing sum to include the payment of all officers and employees; for the pay of pages, two hundred and fifty dollars each.

This was passed and signed on the LAST DAY of the session. Now in point of law this section seems to annul all other acts in regard to the salary of members. On the 24th day of May, three days before the Legislature adjourned, and before the above section became a law, the following was passed. [See same volume page 149.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That for every day of this session of the legislature after the twelfth day of April, in this year, the senators, members of the house, officers and employees of the senate and house shall each be paid for each such day a sum equal to the amount which their pay would amount to, *pro rata*, for each day of this session, up to the said twelfth day of April, as provided for in the appropriation bill, and the state treasurer is hereby authorized, and required to pay the same, on warrants drawn in the usual form; and that the persons employed by the clerks and senate and house of representatives be paid the same pay as others in like positions during the present session.

This is the bill that took \$125,000 from the Treasury of the State and placed it in the hands of the members and attaches of the Legislature. The Congressmen voted themselves the extra pay. The members of the Legislature of 1871 did the same thing. The amount of money that either of them took does not take from or add to the character of the theft. If a member voted either *aye* or *no* on the above bill, but took \$500, he is certainly just as responsible as the other thief who voted for it, if he did dodge the vote. If the editor of the "Watchman" was opposed to the above bill why did he not vote against it? Why did he himself accept what he deprecates so much in others? Sherwood took his extra pay and the "Watchman" editor calls it stealing, and says he has forfeited the confidence of the people and is unworthy to hold any office of public trust. The editor of the "Watchman" took his extra pay in precisely the same way. Shall we apply his argument and say that he is, by his own showing, unfitted for the office of State Senator?

The "Watchman" says, "the Legislature of 1871, in consequence of the refusal of the Radicals in the Senate to organize, was compelled to remain in session five months, or two months longer than any session of the same body in 20 years." Here the "Watchman" makes (unintentionally we think), a mistake.—The Senate was organized on the first day of the session by the election of Harry White as Speaker. The death of Mr. Watt, a Republican Senator from Philadelphia, made the Senate a tie, and at the special election held in that district to fill the vacancy, Mr. Deckert, a Democrat, was elected. This gave the Democrats a majority in the Senate, and Wm. A. Wallace was chosen Speaker. No delay was occasioned at all by a refusal to organize, for the Senate was organized on the first day of the session. It would be wrong to blame Mr. Meek or any or all of the Democratic members with this Legislative steal. The Republican members are equally to blame.—The Republicans had a majority in the House and the Democrats in the Senate. The Republicans could not pass the bill without Democratic votes, neither could the Democrats do it without votes from the Republican members. The theft cannot be charged directly to either party. No party is responsible, and blame can be attached to no one except the members who took the extra pay. It matters very little to the Democratic voters of this district who it is that states these facts. It matters nothing at all to them that New Englanders or even a school teacher makes these statements. That is not the point. If the taking of the extra pay by Mr. Meek was right and proper, why did he not, as publisher of a newspaper, let his constituents know of it? The "Watchman" never referred to it until last week. If any of the statements made, and conclusions drawn, are incorrect, will the "Watchman" point out the errors and show wherein we are mistaken. Our only desire is that truth and justice may be rewarded.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Belleville Press Co., R. A. Kinsloe Manager. This establishment is now prepared to do every description of book binding at lowest rates.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

As the time is now approaching when Republicans will be called on to form a ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, the above phrase becomes significant. Every Republican in the land ought to feel that the success of Republicanism depends entirely upon his own individual efforts. In forming tickets the office should seek the man not the man the office. To carry out this idea successfully every republican should attend the primary meetings. It seems to us that some stringent means should be adopted which would bring out the vote, for instance, if every township should be required to pole half its votes at the primary meetings to enable it to be represented in the county convention, we would then have a very much better expression of this people than we have now, for it frequently occurs that two or three men "set up" the delegates while some townships hold no meetings at all. Where tickets are formed in this way, those who neglect their duties are generally the persons who are dissatisfied and do the growling. It would add very much to the success of candidates if the people would discard professional politicians and select men on account of merit no matter how humble a position in life they occupy the only question being are they honest, are they capable and are they true exponents of Republican principles.

In Berks county a nomination in the Democratic party is equivalent to an election. The professionals in their camp have become so numerous in soliciting nominations that the rank and file are about adopting rules, which will prohibit delegates from voting in convention for those who canvass the county and solicit votes. Berks county Democracy have taken one step in the right direction and we may venture the prediction that it will not be long ere she will be rallying at a Republican majority. Would it not be well if the Republicans of Centre county should adopt some new party rules in reference to our nominating convention which would enable them to keep pace with the time.

This is the "off year"—notwithstanding let us have a good ticket, a ticket that will be acceptable to the whole party—one that has not been identified with party or personal piques—one that will heal up differences and lead us to victory. This can be done if the Republicans will do their whole duty, for the Democracy was never "so far at sea" as they are now—they are a conglomeration of factions who have no fixed principals to guide them. In localities where they are in the minority they hardly venture to claim their party name—where they have a majority they are disorganized for they have so many hungry candidates for office they are at a loss to know whom they should nominate for fear they shall fail to "put up" the most valuable candidate. We say again Republicans of Centre county, "Close up the ranks," attend the primary meetings in mass, especially the workingmen and farmers, choose good men for delegates who will select a good ticket and all will be well.

MECK, BROWN & CO.

THE efforts of the different wings of the Radical party in this county to control its organization and make its nominees is just now getting interesting to the casual observer. The senatorial endorsement seems to be a point for which they strive the most. Until within the past month it was generally conceded that General BROWN, who acts as grand dictator for the *Times* and *Republican*, and chief figure for that wing of the party, would be chosen as candidate for Senator without any opposition. But the prospects have changed. The manipulators who run the opposing wing of the party and, who in a kind of a back door way, stand by BROWN'S *Republican*, have been setting the pegs up for YOCUM. What they do is done very quietly—done without any pretence that an effort is being made to accomplish what they are working for—a slap at BROWN and a victory of BROWN'S *Republican* over SHORTLIFFE and TOWN'S *Republican*. Which will succeed, of course, time will only tell.—*Watchman*.

Our readers will readily see by the above the Meek and lovely game the *Watchman* is trying to play. Messrs. Meek, Alexander and Magee did not furnish the means for starting a second "so called" Republican paper without having some definite end in view, and certainly the gain they expected to make was not in any way to the interest of the Republicans of Centre County. Then why did these gentlemen lend their influence for the establishment of BROWN'S *Republican* Mrs. BROWN'S *Republican* or whatever you may choose to term it? Was it not for the express purpose of creating a division in the Republican ranks, that they might have a more absolute control of affairs, and possibly to have a better opportunity to fleece the county and no questions asked? Examine Mrs. BROWN'S paper for the last six months (that being the full term of its existence) and find if you can a single instance where she seriously calls in question the doings of Meek, or the official acts of the Court House Brigade, or of any other prominent member of the dominant party of this county, except in one or two instances against Mr. Orvis, and then only to serve the interest of Mr. Meek and his friends, as the people will understand when they know that Meek is doing his "double best" to secure the nomination of Christ Keller for representative, who is said to be committed to the interest of the Liquor men, while another wing of the party, led off by the Centre Hall Reporter, desire the renomination of

Mr. Orvis, who although he has not pledged himself to any particular course has the sympathy of the temperance men of the party. We wish them both success, and then if the Republicans put in nomination some good farmer candidate, pledged to temperance and opposed to all oppressive monopolies, and all schemes to oppress and degrade labor, success will be ours in spite of the double dealing of the man who boasting says "he has done more for the republican party than any other man in Centre County." Mrs. BROWN'S paper and the "Watchman" have made some very thin attempts to lead the people to believe that they are antagonistic to each other, as for example, Brown charges the "Watchman" with having thirty-six errors on one side of the paper in one issue, while the "Watchman" on the other hand says Brown has dirty feet,—questions of very little importance in their bearing on the politics of the county, and so transparent that the dullest comprehension will readily discern the object sought.

The fact that these two papers are serving one interest is further proven by the lying insinuation that the *Republican* is controlled by any one except the parties whose names appear at the head of its columns. This charge has been made both by Mrs. BROWN'S paper and the "Watchman," and has not the least shadow of foundation in fact.

Neither Gen. Beaver, Mr. Shortliffe nor any of the other gentlemen denominated by Brown as the Belleville clique have any controlling interest whatever in the Belleville *Republican*, nor can they control its course in the slightest degree, nor have they ever attempted it. This paper therefore is entirely free from the manipulations of all rings or cliques either inside or outside of this town, and will in the future as it has in the past, serve no interest but that of the great Republican party. It will oppose all corrupt combinations whether inside or outside of the Republican ranks, not excepting the corrupt Court House ring, with the editor of the "Watchman" at the head, paying out the people's money to establish bastard or pretended Republican newspapers. It will oppose all monopolies which oppress the people. It will advocate the cause of the farmer and producer against opposing combinations that seek to rob them of the fruits of their industry. It will advocate the cause of the laborer against the avaricious greed of capital. It will seek to serve the people, the whole people, and no one but the people. We say therefore that the charge made by the "Watchman" and Mrs. BROWN'S paper is utterly false, and is prompted by the desire to create the impression that there are two divisions of the Republican party when indeed there are no such divisions. Let not the people be deceived. The principles of Republicanism are of more vital importance than the interest of any one man or number of men or newspapers. Be not deceived by the cry that this paper is controlled by rings or cliques, as it is only the schemes of designing men to mislead the people for some vile purpose of their own.

Republicans of Centre, it is for you to say whether this paragon of political intrigue, this adroit manipulator of back pay appropriation bills, this oppressor of workingmen, shall control not only the Court House brigade, but, through his power over Mrs. BROWN'S paper, a portion of the Republican party.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

VIENNA AND THE EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN: Sir: The city of Vienna, the capital of the Austrian Empire, has always ranked as one of the beautiful cities of Europe as well as one of the largest, but now that it has gathered together within its boundaries people from all the countries of the world, who have brought with them of their products and their store, it has added marvellous attractions to its former fame. Its resident population of about eight hundred thousand is quite doubled by the influx of visitors at this time, and although word goes out that there is no room for more, the cry is, still they come. The city itself presents many attractions and objects of rare interest, but these for the moment are lost in the greater novelty which attaches to the world's exhibition. Even the pomp and circumstances which surround King made nobility—and there is scarce in all Europe which bears its honors in greater pride than that of the Austrian Empire—are lost sight of in the hurry-scurry to see and to do the "ausstellung."

Of the Exhibition itself it cannot be denied that it is really—in wonders,—comparing it with the world's Exhibition in Paris 1867, I frankly say that, in extent and in quantity of productions exhibited, the Paris Exhibition is fairly eclipsed, quite outdone, by this one—there has been nothing like it in the world before. Some idea of extent may be gathered when I state that to see it all, one is obliged to walk, within the buildings and grounds, over seventy miles.—While the grand view of the whole from the main entrance is much finer than was that of Paris, yet in its detail arrangement it is neither so complete nor

so convenient; indeed, this one is sadly arranged, objects of the greatest incongruity are placed side by side, which so mar good taste that one leaves a deplorable feeling that, after all, it is but a world's bazaar. Take, as an illustration, the great centre rotunda, which, from its imposing beauty, we would suppose, most naturally, was the spot in which to search for products and gems of rarest elegance and virtue. It contains silks and satins, sperm oil and tallow candles, steam boilers and marble statues, copper and brass pipes, pots, kettles and pans, pianos and pewter spoons, together with cologne water and confectionery, and a thousand things beside—of course each in its case or place arranged with care and in good taste.—This arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, involves the necessity, therefore, of seeing everything to see any specialty in the whole, and to this rule there is but one exception, a special building has been set apart for an exhibition of the paintings and water colors of all nations, which are so arranged that it is possible to compare and enjoy the different schools of art without much labor.

The American part of the exhibition is no discredit to the country, notwithstanding the ill-starred and unfortunate commission, and the trouble and confusion by which it has been beset. The space allotted for America is larger than was required, and this, on first sight, leaves the impression that our display is meagre, but a close examination reveals the fact that we have sent many new and valuable productions. Many say, "but this is no representation of the products of our country at large." Such is the fact, but against this stands the inconvenient distance, some five thousand miles, over which we had to transport.

While Pennsylvania mechanics and artisans have sent much that will call forth praise, of the products of her soil or the state of her forests and her mines, there is literally nothing. Indiana has sent some fine specimens of coal, and hereafter that State will be known, no doubt, among the nations of Europe, as the great coal-producing State of America.

Messrs. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, as usual, have a fine exhibition of machinery and tools, and they will secure some medals. In the department of leather, our country, it is said, presents the best from all the world, excluding, of course, fine calf skins which come from France. In agricultural implements, although the European manufacturers from all the countries adjacent, and including England, have sent large quantities and of every variety, those from America surpass all others. In perfection of design and elegance of finish, those from the States are models of machines; there are reapers, mowers and planters in black walnut, white maple and in hard woods, tipped at all points with silver, exhibited on raised dais covered with rich carpet.

The New England boot and shoe making machines attracted the attention of the Emperor in his walk through the American department. The Commissioner-in-chief, by whom he was attended, asked him to take out his watch and note the time. He did so. The leather for tops and bottoms was marked out to size by machinery, the leather cut by machinery and then passed to the sewing machine, which stitched all together, and then to another machine, which, with one powerful blow, drove home the heels already shaped. The shoes were cut and put together in ELEVEN MINUTES by the watch. The Emperor does not speak English very well, but he was so pleased that he could not resist, and he exclaimed, "dat is wonderful."

The greatest novelty of the exhibition, and that which attracted the greatest crowd, is the display by the Oriental countries—Turkey, India, Persia, China and Japan. The largest display is from Austria, but the best, as a whole, comes from Russia, for this country has placed, in every department of her products, articles of unsurpassed excellence and value. Wines, in excellent preservation, 320 years old. Whole tables of mosaics, each stone of which is a jewel of rare value. The best iron, by quality, in the exhibition, and a steel cannon made from one ingot weighing over twenty tons. But I will weary with details, and it is questionable whether, when we run into magnitude, we do not confuse rather than inform the understanding.

Looking at the exhibition as a whole, the question naturally presents itself, what advance has the world made since the last great International display? The mechanic arts do not show much progress, they present little that is entirely original, and their advance must be found largely in modifications and improvements upon former inventions.—The greatest advance, it seems true, is to be found in the Department of fine arts, paintings, sculpture, bronzes, etc., but in this the modern school has not yet dared to approach the high school of the old masters—the purely poetic, the mystical or the mythological. Science in several departments notes some advance.

As one stands by the side of this world-wonder, another question comes,

are we, after all, but materialists in this age? Then why is it that in all this work and wealth there has not been sent anything to show advance in the moral and religious world? The philanthropist may claim that in these pursuits the nations of the earth will cease to learn war; but why, then, these vast displays of the munitions and engines of war?—and outside, why these standing armies in every land?

But I am forgetting—it is the fourth of July—and I am bidden to the feast that we may commemorate the day and the glory we all feel in foreign lands and in the presence of the world's representatives, that we are Americans.

VOYAGER:
 VIENNA, July 4, 1873.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.
 Bark is dull but steady at \$35 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, Tanners' bark is nominal.
 Seeds.—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce and firm at \$2.25.
 The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being very moderate; and confined to the better grade of families, and for the supply of the wants of the home consumers. About 600 barrels sold in lots at \$3.75 for superfine; \$4.25 for extra; \$4.75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; \$4.75 for Minnesota do. do.; \$4.25 for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. do.; and \$3.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sells at \$3.75.

In Corn meal nothing doing.
 There is no improvement to record in the Wheat market. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at \$1.55 a bushel; amber \$1.55 a bushel; and white at \$1.70 a bushel. In Rye nothing doing. Corn is very firm, and meets with a steady inquiry. Strictly prime is very scarce, and commands full prices. The bulk of the offerings consists of dam and heated, and these take a wide range. Sales of 4,000 bushels at 50¢ for yellow; 60¢ for mixed, and 50¢ for damaged and heated. Oats are 1¢ higher. Sales of 8,000 bushels Western at 60¢ for fair, white, and 60¢ for mixed.

In barley and malt no sales.
 Coffee is held with confidence, and we notice small sales of Rio at 15¢; 16¢, gold. Sugar is firmer and may be quoted at 17¢ for fair and good refining. Two cargoes of Cadenas molasses sold at 30¢.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of H. N. McAllister having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunder have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.
 JAMES A. BEAVER
 Belleville, Pa., July 23, 1873

Summer Hats.
 GREAT VARIETY,
 CHOICE STYLES,
 FINE GOODS,
 POPULAR PRICES,
 AT WARBENTON'S,
 NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE,
 25-26 PHILADELPHIA.

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
 For both sexes. Superior advantages in every Department of Culture. Send for Catalogue.—Arrange early for rooms. Fall term begins Aug 1st 1873.
 W. LEE SPOTTSWOOD, D. D., President.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to hear and determine the accounts of the late deceased, Anna Vonada and Harvey Vonada, Admin's, &c., of Nicholas Vonada, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance in their hands, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the 11th day of August, 1873, at his office in the Borough of Belleville, at 10 o'clock, a.m., when and where all persons interested in said estate are requested to appear.
 E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY.

By an act of the late Legislature, Collegiate powers were conferred upon this institution, and young ladies who graduate receive DIPLOMAS and LITERARY DEGREES. Instruction thorough, location unsurpassed, accommodations excellent, terms reduced. Special training for those who wish to teach either in Public or Private Schools.
 The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1873. For circular with particulars address without delay.
 J. P. SHERMAN, A. M., President.
 25-26 Academics, Juniata Co., Pa.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is a student of business and guarantees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice.
 F. C. RICHARD.
 viii-25-1y.

Administrators' Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William McGow, late of Taylor township and Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to John W. Kelly, residing in Half Moon Township, to whom all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
 JOHN W. KELLY,
 Administrator.

Half Moon, July 2, 1873-25-6d.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph C. Crocker, late of the township of Worth in the County of Centre, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the undersigned, residing in Port Matlack. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said deceased, will please make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated without delay to the undersigned.
 THOMAS WESTON, Admin.

25-2-1

CHOLERA

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

PREVENTED BY USING

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

THE NEW ODERLESS AND NON-POISONOUS POWERFUL DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT.

It destroys all bad odors and poisonous emanations about your premises, and thereby prevents contagious diseases; contains no poison, has no odor, and is always safe.

"Diploma awarded by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE TO TILDEN & CO., for BROMO-CHLORALUM. They consider it of value as being non-poisonous and inodorous, and can recommend it especially for medical and general household purposes where disinfection and deodorization is called for."—EXHIBITION OF 1872.

Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., Sold by all druggists, (25-24) New York.

Advertisements.

TO BE THE BEST EVER INVENTED. Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa. 27-41

Agricultural.

NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this Department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all persons interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

THE LOST ARTS.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGER.

The art of making daily bread,
With work of hands and work of head,
Instead of basely plotting for it,
Seems lost to many a mind and heart,
Whose fathers loved industrious art,
As much as their fast sons abhor it.

The art of living frugal lives,
With honest husbands, faithful wives,
Without a thought of mean divorce,
Is half forgotten there and here,
By those who never love nor fear
The law which favors late enforcers.

The art of holding public trust,
Without vile crawling in the dust,
To reach the high or humble station,
Is classed among the forgotten arts,
So many sacrifice their hearts,
On shrines of base humiliation.

The noble art of seeking out
The man we scarce can do without,
To stop the public treasure leaking,
The manly art, ignoring self,
Undazed by golden gleams of pelf,
Is lost, alas! in office seeking.

The art of earning more, not less,
Than is paid for parade and dress,
And saving for a day that rainy,
And wintry day, that comes so soon,
And sickness, that may smite at noon,
Is lost in fashion's maze by many.

The art of paying as you go,
And dreading any debt to owe,
Preferring corduroy and cotton
To costly silks obtained on trust,
And eating trailing in the dust,
Is almost lost and quite forgotten.

The Mission for Animals.—Report of the Secretary.

The first circular issued by this Society sets forth, that—

"The mission for Animals is based chiefly upon the following reasons and considerations:—that the public health, economy, and morals are to a large extent injuriously affected by our present modes of treating 'live stock' destined for food, clothing, and other uses."

To such an extent has the public ear been assailed during the last few years with stories of the cruelties practiced upon animals designed for the above-named uses, in transportation on railroads, steamboats, and otherwise that the moral senses have been stung, and the sentiment of humanity wounded by these repeated tales of barbarism and horror.

And yet our knowledge on the subject is vague and indefinite. Of the great numbers who have spoken, written, and published in the newspapers, or by reports and essays, few have done so with any great degree of certainty.

As illustrations, I here present several extracts from official and other reports and statements.

The following are condensed from the report of the committee appointed by the city authorities Boston, April, 1871, to investigate the subject of bad meat sold in its markets.

"The cattle supplied to the Boston markets are mainly from the western States and Texas. Those from Texas are shipped to New Orleans, from thence by boats up the Mississippi to Cairo, and thence by rail to Tolono, Ill.; or they are driven in herds from the interior of Texas to Red River, and transported thence by boats and cars to Illinois. (Large herds are also driven from Texas to Kansas, and thence transported in cars.) By either route treatment of the animals is shocking."

Here is a statement of what was witnessed by a Boston merchant (Mr. H. B. Braman) within three months—

"On the steamer from Indianola to New Orleans there were about one hundred cattle. They had no food or water during five days. The captain told me that it was the uniform custom to carry them from Indianola to New Orleans without food or water; and that on a previous trip, out of a hundred and fifty cattle shipped about forty died on the passage."

The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, in their report for 1871 say:—

"It is no abuse of language to call the whole system of cattle transportation an outrage on the first principles of humanity. The animals are crowded, as close as they can stand, into cars, then slowly hauled through, from one to three days. The animals are without food or water; they are jolted off their legs, and goaded until they struggle up. They thus arrive at their destination trampled upon, torn by each other's horns, bruised, and bleeding; having in fact, suffered all that animals can suffer and live. They leave the train panting, fevered, and unfit to kill. A regular percentage of dead animals is hauled out of the cars, and, by scratching and goring, the hides are injured for the purpose of tanning to an

extent heretofore unknown."

In the examination of witnesses on this subject by the committee, it appeared that several Brighton butchers keep a sort of ambulance, or, more properly, *dead cart*, for the purpose of hauling dead, and diseased, and disabled cattle, sheep and hogs, from the cars to the slaughter-houses, where they are converted into food for human stomachs.

The Cattle Commissioners of New York, in their report to the legislature of that State, in 1869, make the following statements:—

"There are a class of drovers and dealers, who pay little regard to the impulses of humanity, and run their cattle through to market, from their distant western shipping points, on the cars, in the most cruel and barbarous way, for three, five, or even more, days and nights together, as such the case may be, with little if any food, water, or rest on the route. In such cases the poor suffering animals become jaded and fatigued, almost famished with hunger and thirst, and lose much flesh. In frequent instances they become diseased; or, falling down in the cars, and trampled on by others, arrive in the most pitiable condition of bruises, and sometimes with broken limbs, and in an utterly disordered condition. Cattle apparently well at the time of shipment, frequently have diseases break out among them, which is only discovered at the transshipping, or car-changing points, when they are unable to go further."

"At these points—usually Chicago, Buffalo, or Albany,—a class of 'shyster' butchers congregate, on the chief days that cattle arrive who buy these maimed, bruised, and diseased animals, drive them slyly away, slaughter, cut them up, taking out the bruised or diseased parts, and sell them to the unwary and unsuspecting, who are ignorant of what they buy. Animals pushed through with such head long speed from their first shipment to market lose much flesh and weight, on an average one hundred pounds or more per head; and the tissues of their entire systems are turned into a feeble, disordered, and feverish condition. And this condition is often aggravated by the merciless beating, punching with iron sharpened goads, and other maltreatment they receive in their handling from some of the drovers and their attendants."

The following extracts are from the Essay of George T. Angell, Esq.:—

"A gentleman at Chicago, familiar with Texas cattle trade, says, 'That cattle going down the Red River, and up the Mississippi, to Cairo, are a week, or more, on the way; and generally without much food or water; that usually five or six dead are thrown over board each morning, and he had known forty or fifty thrown over at one time.'"

Another gentleman, familiar with Chicago stock-yard, says, 'That many animals die on the cars before reaching that point.' 'That he had seen about forty lying there in one pile.'"

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, but these are enough for our present purposes. They show that our present modes of transporting live animals are attended with a vast amount of suffering, death, and waste; and the necessity of a thorough examination into the real facts, so that the radical reform which is demanded may rest upon an enlightened understanding of the case.

The chief hindrance in our work is want of funds. To travel from one centre of the trade to another—to be at stock-yards on the coming in of trains, to witness the condition, and count up the number of disabled and dead animals on their arrival,—sometimes before daylight, and at early dawn,—to visit slaughter-houses in different and distant localities, for the purpose of seeing the modes of slaughtering, and to examine the condition of the flesh when the skin is taken off, to consult newspaper live-stock reports, and the books of railroad companies for statements of the number of animals transported—to get information from butchers, drovers, dealers, and owners of stock-yards, with many other details, to print circulars, documents, appeals, petitions, and circulate them through the mails and otherwise, in addition to the necessity for something in the nature of home salary for home use—requires money. We had none at the outset; and have had none since,—with the exception of twelve dollars—which did not come by special appeal and personal application; so that I

have had to devote much of my time to getting money, so as to enable me to devote the remainder to the real work in hand. And yet an amount of information has been obtained, sufficient to warrant a continuance of the effort, until we shall accomplish some good practical results.

On the 12th of July, I went to the slaughter-house of C. A. Thomas, at Peabody,—it being the best in New England,—to witness the mode and conditions of slaughtering.

I saw six oxen killed and dressed here, five of which were so badly bruised on the shoulders, hips, and buttocks, by close packing in the cars, and the jerks to which they are subjected by careless engineers, that to make them look "all right" the butchers pared off great clots of swollen tissue, infused with blood and serum, weighing from half to several pounds each, and threw them among the offal. Old sores are so neatly cut out, that the unskilled eye would never suspect they had existed. Some of these sore bruises were more than a foot in diameter. In these places the hides were stained with blood.

Cattle, sheep, and hogs, exhausted by long journeys in cars, are unloaded, and driven miles to other places, and so frequently fall down in the roads; in the case of cattle, they are left until a dray comes and takes them away. The driver of a coach over the old Boston road, between Lynn and Peabody, told me that, but two days before my visit he saw a broken-down ox lying by the road, and the drover was kicking, beating, and bunting him, as he said, to get "the ugly" out of him. Failing to kick the ugly out, or the strength in, after giving his flesh a good mellowing, so as to make the beef tender, &c., he snapped a ring in his nose, tied him to a stone wall, and left him there from 6 o'clock that night until 10 o'clock the next day, when a cart came and took him away to the slaughter-house, where he was made ready for the cook. This man (Mr. Walker) told me he had seen more than fifty oxen on that road in a similar condition, during the two years he had been driving over it,—every one of which probably went into human stomachs.

I learned at the Baltimore stock-yards one of the expedients to which the baser sort of drovers resort to make up for shrinkage. They will allow cattle to eat, but not drink, on the route; and on arriving they are burning with thirst; and, hurrying to the watering-trough, they will "swill down," as the young man said, from 50 to 70 pounds of water each, according to capacity. Then they are driven upon the scales, and by the time they are weighed they have become so inert from this quantity of water suddenly swallowed, that with difficulty they are induced to move. I was also told by an officer of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Philadelphia, that cattle are fed on *saltd hay*, previous to arrival, for the same purpose.

The air, for past years, has been filled with reports of the horrors which dumb animals are subjected in transit up and down and over the country. But no investigating committees have been appointed, and nobody takes the trouble to search them out, classify, and array the facts before the people.

The subject is so vast, and involves so many points of the deepest interest, that it seems almost wonderful that our political economists have not long ago taken it in hand, and made a most thorough investigation and public exposure of the whole matter. In addition to the work above outlined, we have printed and circulated about 15,000 documents in the form of petitions, appeals, circulars, &c.

THE REMEDY.

When the town is on fire, the first requisite is,—to know it. Then to ring an alarm and get out the firemen. And in order to apply the remedy to these evils; the first thing to be done is,—to awaken the people to the facts of their existence; and their effects upon the public health and economy. I do not include morals, for comparatively few as yet have got up to a level with the moral aspects of the case. Indeed, I think the whole evil has its root in the low state of public morality. When the standard of public morals is so high, as not to breed thieves, burglars, murderers, &c., none will infest society. So when the standard is so high as to move all persons having charge of animals to treat them with the care, kindness, and consideration which are their due, there will be an end to their evils.

Some are hoping much from the late act of Congress on the subject

We are thankful for so much, as it is a step in the right direction. But this act only required animals to be unloaded, fed, watered, and rested at the end of every 28 hours of travel. It does not prohibit the transportation of those which are diseased, injured, dead, or in any way unfit for market. And all such may be carried from one end of the country to the other without lawful hindrance. So that if rightly enforced, it can by no means reach and cure the evils we are exposing. We need a national system of thorough and rigid live-stock inspection, backed up with an awakened and watchful public interest. But the best statute, without a living public sentiment behind to quicken and see to its enforcement, is in the condition of a fire-engine standing alone, with no one to operate it.

Hence we should regard it as unwise to expend any time or strength in finding fault with railroad managers, shippers, drovers, dealers, or any other companies of men. These are all members of the common public; and are sharers in its conditions and interests. These evils have grown out of the carelessness and indifference of the people, and the remedy lies wholly with them. When the people want the bridge built they will build it; so when they are fully determined on a reform in this matter, all questions relating to the refrigerator cars, stall cars, or other mere modes, will find a ready and easy solution.

I have met with uniform kindness, and a willingness to forward the cause on the part of the owners of stock-yards, dealers, railroad officers, and others. And my acknowledgements are especially due to the managers of the railroads, for the facilities of free transit which they have afforded over their routes, in the prosecution of my labors.

Respectfully submitted,
LORING MOODY.
8 STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON, 1873.

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

SUCCESSORS TO IRWIN & WILSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC

that they are now ready for Spring trade, with a full stock of new goods. We have a full line of

CHILDREN'S WAGONS, CARRIAGES, CARTS, &c.

BIRD CAGES.

FISHING RODS, LINES, AND BASKETS.

Birch's celebrated Lightning STOVE POLISH, 15 cents per bottle—warranted better than any other—free from disagreeable odors. Complete stock of CUTLERY, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, &c. The celebrated

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVE!

which we will sell 1 cent than any other stove that is as good—and warrant them.

Lightning Cross-cut and Hand-saws that will cut faster than any other saw. Shovels, Flows, Cultivators, Harrow Teeth, Feed Cutters of good make, Picture Frames and Mouldings, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames to order in any kind of moulding, Ladies' Work Baskets, Scissors, &c. Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines, Toilet Ware, Slop Pails. We have the Argon Burner which will fit any lamp and give an excellent light, and are as good as gas to read and sew by. Full and complete stock of CARPENTER TOOLS of the best make, all kind of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

Coach-makers' and Saddlers' Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Window Glass, Wooden Ware and LEATHER BELTING of all sizes.

We sell at the lowest prices for cash or short credit, in no case to exceed three months; 5-1-ly

PRINTING.

THE
BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

HAS REMOVED

TO THE

BUSH HOUSE!

Owing to the rapidly increasing business of this establishment under the management of Messrs. E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, they have found it necessary to remove to larger and more commodious quarters.

They have leased the room recently occupied by the "BELLEFONTE PRESS CO.," and a vacant room adjoining, for a term of 10 YEARS, which they have fitted up for the neat and rapid execution of

JOB WORK

of every description at

LOWEST CASH PRICES

Their stock of POSTER, as well as SMALL and FANCY TYPES, is

UNEQUALLED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

and all orders will receive their

PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

THE
BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

IS THE ONLY

Recognized ORGAN

OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN CENTRE COUNTY.

ITS CIRCULATION IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

IT IS ALWAYS OUT ON TIME.

IT CONTAINS ALL THE LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

IT IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CENTRE COUNTY.

No pains will be spared by the management of "THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN," to make it the most interesting and valuable paper in Central Pennsylvania. Special attention is given to the Local Department, and with the assistance of an efficient corps of reporters, no matter of interest in Centre county will escape our notice.

Terms—\$2.00 Per Annum.
E. T. & R. P. TUTEN.

Miscellaneous.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.



STATIONARY & PORTABLE Steam Engines.

The Best & Most Complete Assortment in the Market.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete works of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process large numbers of Engines, which we furnish at the very lowest prices and on the shortest notice. We build Engines specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Thrashers and all classes of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebrated Lane Circular Saw Mill, the best and most complete saw mill ever invented.

We make the manufacture of Saw Mill outfit a special feature of our business, and can furnish complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish the best machinery in the market, and work absolutely unequalled for beauty of design, economy and strength. Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.
UTICA, N. Y.

Wages

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from \$10 to \$20 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & Co., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

for the sale of Sewing Machines, and novel Embroidering Machine, send for Illustrated Circular to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

BON-TON FLORINATION SIGNALS

Sent on receipt 25 cts. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 25 Vesey Street, New York

The Book with \$20 Portable Family Sewing Machine on 30 days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or \$20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Back with Sewing Machine Co., 42 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.

Every Lady wants one! 15-cm-cow

Every Man ought to have one! 15-cm-cow

Sent on receipt of 10 cts. Address, L. F. Hyde & Co., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York

For Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable real estate, situated in Snow Shoe and Rogers townships, Centre county, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situated in Snow Shoe township, adjoining lands of Messrs. Gunzall, John Lucas and others, containing 192 acres and 81 perches, a portion cleared, balance well timbered, fine orchard and well watered. Also the undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situated in the aforesaid township, lately owned by Gideon and Matthias Bechtel, containing 129 acres and 18 perches, in good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with coal. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground situated in Rogers township, adjoining Centre City, containing eleven acres more or less, thereon erected a large frame building (formerly used as a tannery) and three tenant houses. A fine location for manufacturing purposes. Also the half of the lot of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte adjoining lot of Presbyterian church fronting sixty feet on Spring st., and extending back to new st., containing eleven acres, fine orchard and well watered. For further information apply to or address J. D. Shuppert, Centre Co. Bank, or N. M. Hoover, Bellefonte, Pa. 6-1f

TWO OF THE BEST FARMS

IN MIFFLIN COUNTY AT

PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offers at private sale, a farm situated in Armagh township, Mifflin County, within one mile of Milroy, known as the Col. Flood place on the turnpike leading to Bellefonte, containing

117 ACRES

more or less, divided into 13 acre fields and recently fenced with about 3000 panel of locust posts and chestnut rails, on which are erected a two story Brick House, with good water at door, Bank Barn with water in yard, Corn House, Carriage House, Hog pen, and other improvements—all of the best kind, together with a young Orchard of thriving trees. This is one of the finest farms in the County.

The farm known as the John McDowell place, situated within a few hundred yards of the Milroy depot, containing

223 ACRES

more or less, all cleared excepting about 10 acres of timber, divided with 1000 panels to the acre, divided into convenient fields, mostly enclosed with locust post and chestnut rail fences, on which are erected a good two-story Stone House, Bank Barn, Corn and Carriage House, Hog Pen, Sheep Pen, Wood and wash House, and various other outbuildings. This property has running water at the door, has a good Orchard and other fruit trees, and is in every respect a desirable one. It can be easily divided into two parts if purchasers desire it.

Any person desiring to view the above property or ascertain particulars, &c., can do so by addressing George Bates, Lewistown, Pa., or the undersigned on the property.

Milroy, Mifflin County, Pa., June 4, 1873, 21-5m

FARM FOR SALE,

At Eagleville, consisting of 106 acres and situated on the road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about one mile from Eagleville depot. There are four acres of nice

TIMBER LAND

and the balance is well divided in pasture and tillage, the buildings consist of a good two story House, well painted, good barn and other outbuildings. The farm is well fenced and under high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to purchase can not do better than to call and see us.

Our terms are reasonable.
Address P. B. LIGGETT,
Blanchard P. O.,
Centre Co., Pa.
5-24tf

BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN

BELLEVILLE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 490, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Excelsior, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 968, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, No. 243, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Consensus Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Alexander Harpster's posters are ready whenever he finds it convenient to call.

A dramatic company is being formed in town and then they'll "make Rome howl!"

An Irish rooster's wife laid a three-cornered egg at Centre Hall, the other day.

People should be careful not to let their horses and water run away through the street.

A party of gentlemen, a few guns and a keg of lager beer, occasionally go a hunting on the mountains of Snow-Shoe.

Ed. Nolan, the bold and reckless conductor on the Snow Shoe road, on Saturday put his finger between two car bumpers and shortly after got a doctor to tie it up.

If the board walk from Meek's office to the Spring, were to be repaired at once, there wouldn't be so much prospect of the local editor of the Watchman, breaking his neck.

Farmers had trouble to get enough help to garner the plentiful harvest of the summer which leads us to say that honest toil is not as popular as infants are in a family that don't keep a cow.

The Methodist Sunday-school of this place will have their annual excursion and picnic to-morrow. Leaving at 8.20 A. M. on the Snow Shoe train they will spend the day in some delightful spot among the mountains of Snow Shoe.

In towns where the property owners pay the taxes on their own real estate, tax collectors don't ask for so many exonerations. Squatter renters might juke a collector of taxes but it requires the wit of a married lawyer to evade Billy Jones or Steele Parsons.

The Watchman editor has a very forcible way of meeting some of the editorial strictures of this paper—he calls every body, but his relations, a liar and then blames the whole thing on some poor, unfortunate school teacher, but perhaps that is what they call "political sagacity."

An interesting game of base ball was played on last Friday between the Agricultural College Club and a picked nine of the Bellefonters on the ground of the latter. The College club was beaten by a score of 30 to 34. The game was well played on both sides and was witnessed by a good many people.

Charles Glen represented his own establishment at the Photographers Convention at Buffalo last week. Prof. Glen is a master hand in his profession; we positively saw him take a Shadow Picture of a man that weighed 280 pounds, which is perhaps, reaching the last round in the art photographical.

One point of the spring creek road, along the planing-mill dam, couldn't hold a team of horses and a load of stone at the same time, so they all tumbled over a nine-foot embankment, on last Wednesday, and Henry Pennington, the driver, was surprised that the thing could be done without any resulting damage therefrom.

A team of mules, belonging to the car works, would furnish a column of locals, every week. They are the most sportive cross-breeds we ever saw. They just run off at libitum, or on the shortest notice. At least a score of men, who have the interests of the republican party at heart, come into our office three times per day to tell us that we "might make a local on those mules at the car works, as they had run off again."

When a young man is brim-full of ambition, something generally comes of the young man. Such a one is Thomas Case of Centre Hall. He stole a suit of new clothes from Mr. John From and joined Van Amburg's Circus. On show-day in this place, he appeared before the large assemblage in the important role of "soup." Before the performance of the afternoon had concluded, word was received from Kaine. An officer came near raising Kaine, by taking Thomas From the show in a forcible manner. Kaine has retired from the show business and is nursing his ambition, and spending the heated term in Fort Shaff.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The exercises of this busy week opened with the Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Calder at 3 p. m. on Sunday. The Dr. took for his theme "a work for every one," and based his arguments on the last clause of the 12th verse of the XIX chapter of St. Luke, "Occupy till I come." The sermon was delivered in an easy conversational style making it both pleasant to hear and easy to understand. It was replete with good advice, and we think, was fully appreciated, not only by the class for whom it was especially delivered, but by the many friends who gathered in to hear it.

On Monday there were examinations of the several classes throughout the day. These were also continued during Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. On Tuesday afternoon there was a very interesting trial of Mowing Machines, there being five mowers on trial. On Tuesday evening Ex. Gov. Curtin was announced to lecture, but owing to ill health he was unable to be present. The Faculty had, however, provided for such an emergency, and Prof. Collier, of the Chair of General and Agricultural Chemistry, was pressed into service. He took for his subject Heat and Light, and for an hour and three quarters he held forth in his most interesting and instructive style, interspersing his remarks by experiments as the occasion required. The audience though large was not in the least wearied for when asked at the end of the lecture whether they would now be dismissed or remain another fifteen minutes to witness some experiments with the Ruum-korf coil and Geissler Tubes they heartily responded "Go on" and the Professor did go on, to give some of the most magnificent exhibitions of electrical phenomena that we have ever had the pleasure of seeing. They were grand. At the end of two hours the audience dispersed feeling that they had been well paid for their time, although they were disappointed in not hearing the Governor.

On Wednesday afternoon Gov. Hartman and the Board of Trustees were present. The Gov. reviewed the cadets in the College Campus. There was also aspired contest of Reapers. But the great feature of the occasion was kept for the evening. This was the contest of Junior class for the Kaine prize for the best written and delivered English oration. At an early hour the people began to flock in to hear and enjoy this contest, so that by 8 p. m., the hour of opening, there was hardly standing room for the students in the chapel. The contestants were as follows: J. Alder Ellis, O. P. Downing, Fred. Crumbaugh, C. G. Campbell and F. W. Burkholder. I should like to give an account of the several speeches but I could not do them justice in so short an article as this must need be, and so will content myself with the general remarks that they were all excellent. The committee awarded the prize to Mr. Burkholder after making mention of all the rest.

On Thursday at 10.30 A. M. there were assembled a very appreciative audience to witness the commencement exercises proper. These consisted of the reading of a very fine salutatory essay by Miss Rebecca Ewing, a member of the class, the presentation of diplomas and address to the graduates. The class consisted of one lady and four gentlemen all of whom completed their course last December, the end of the College year by the old arrangement. But one of the class, Miss Ewing, remained at the College after graduating. Three however were pressed to receive their diplomas. After the commencement exercises were over the prizes, of which there were six awarded, were presented by the President, the audience was then dismissed with long meter doxology and the benediction. All the exercises were interspersed with vocal music by the "College glee club" which added much to the enjoyment of the week. We think the week was one of the most pleasant to all, that has been experienced by the friends of the College for many years.

It would require a Solon to edit a paper and not offend somebody every week. In fact we don't believe the old fellow himself, could do it, three weeks in succession. We are always getting into trouble. Last week we happened to mention the fact that we heard some ladies whistling an accompaniment to a piano. We were hard up for matter and thought there would be no harm making a little bit of a local about it. But if we had to do it over again we would rather eat bread and water for a month. Every young lady that ever curled her osculatory organs in tuneless harmony was offended. We could tell every one of them, they wouldn't speak to us, and some of them defiantly whistled in our ears as we passed by. They haunted us in our sleep and followed us to our meals, made faces at us, asked boys to throw stones at us and made invitations, remarks, as to our vicinity. We felt as if we hadn't a friend in the world. Bad luck to the man who invented whistling! We never before realized what a crime it is to whistle. We would give worlds for a clear conscience and our old regulation appetite. We feel like a ruined community.

A dapper little woman appeared on our streets, last Saturday, selling a pamphlet about marriage on the European plan or some new-fangled phaze in matrimony, and every body of course, bought it. It is needless to say she came from Lock Haven.

The Court House is being ornamented and improved by one of the best mechanics in the county, Mr. John McDermott. We suggest that comfortable cushions be placed on those stone steps at the main entrance so that the court house brigade may not be troubled so much with asphyxia.

W. C. Kress, Esq., of Lock Haven, that devout Christian and humanitarian, is acting in the capacity of Secretary of the West Branch Camp-meeting association, and from his known piety and religious enthusiasm, no doubt can be entertained but that the forth-coming camp meeting at Wayne Station will be a great spiritual success.

Gustavus Gantner, a boss workman on the L. C. & S. C. rail-road, while at work near Warriors Mark on last Wednesday, was almost instantly killed by the falling of a stone derrick. Some part of the derrick gave way and he was crushed horribly by a piece of timber that fell upon him. He is spoken of as a hard working, honest man and leaves a wife and family to mourn his sudden death.

On last Wednesday a small boy named Brown met with an accident at the Press Company's establishment. While at work about the machinery his clothes were caught by a rapidly moving shaft. In a twinkling his clothing were wound closely about the iron rod, and for a short time he made as many revolutions as the shaft. His alarming situation soon brought assistance; the machinery was stopped and the boy extricated from his peril. No damage resulted from the lad's turn for machinery other than a few bruises and the loss of a suit of clothes.

Obituary.—Andrew Fietzer, son of Michael Fietzer, died at his residence in Boggs Township, after a protracted illness of several months, on the 24th inst., in the sixty-second year of his age. His remains were interred in the Messiah's Church Burying-ground on Marsh Creek Divide, on the 26th amid the dashing fall of rain, and rolling thunder, altogether reminding us of the terrible effects of the curse. His loss is deeply lamented by his aged companion, large family of children and many connections.

Stephen Kennelly is dead. He was buried at Spring Mills on last Monday-week. Our readers will remember the story going the news paper rounds to the effect that the deceased and the late Jack Young had murdered two men in that vicinity sometime since. The affidavit of Dr. Van Valzah has shown the report to be a base slander. The lamented Jack Young was soon followed to his long home by S. Kennelly who had been for some time previous to his death a hopeless invalid. Mrs. Young and family have removed from Spring Mills and none of the parties to this sad tragedy are left. Two are dead and the heart-broken widow, seeking consolation and forgetfulness with her relatives. Such are the mysterious rulings of an all-wise Providence.

Willow Bank is a name long since given to a most beautiful and romantic country seat which borders the town on the South being near the site of the Car shops. The Willow Bank farm is no more. The fields have been divided into streets and town lots, and the embryo town is called Willow Bank.

The streets are being graded and 100 lots are exposed to sale. Many of them have been bought by parties who will rival Linn street in style of houses and class of occupants. A reservoir is being located on an adjoining hill, and inside of thirty days, water will be supplied to the Willow Bankers from hydrants. During the summer there will be built here from 50 to 75 houses; not rows of houses, as at the planing mill but each in some different or varied style of substantial and becoming architecture.

That these improvements will be made there is not the least doubt. Messrs D. G. Bush, Harry Landis and Jack McClellan compose the company. Mr. McClellan, Sup't. of the Car works, is a gentleman of decidedly fine business qualifications. Harry Landis, has for years had charge of the rolling stock of the Snow Shoe railroad, and is well known as a man of sterling integrity and unflinching industry. This company estimate that there will be three hundred workmen employed at the Car shops, that at least 175 of them will be married men, they must have houses to live in and there are no houses to rent in the town at present. To any person desiring to buy a lot and build a house for himself they offer to sell on five years time and loan to the purchaser two-thirds the amount of money necessary to build the house. There is no doubt but that these lots will soon be disposed of and houses built thereon.

In the consummation of this scheme the above parties are largely indebted to Hon A. G. Curtin for monetary and other assistance. Every real estate owner in the town will be benefited by this movement.

An interesting looking individual told one of our employees that we had made a series of blunders in writing up the account of a little tragic occurrence at an ice-cream saloon near the depot, and if we didn't take it back he would injure us, or words to that effect. We tied a stone up in our handkerchief and didn't go out much after night. The very day after we were disappointed in getting a cross dog, he called upon us and stated, very mildly, that we had made some mistakes in a report of the little trouble he had on the 5th of July, that he wasn't intoxicated, he didn't tear open his shirt collar, didn't threaten to cut his own throat or abuse his wife. Then he asked us to take it back which we gladly agreed to: Our reporter made that story, about this upright and respected citizen, out of whole cloth. He was not intoxicated, because he never drinks. He could not tear his shirt collar because he had none on, and being in his bare feet how could he draw a razor from his boot? The idea is absurd. And how could a deaf and dumb man abuse his wife when he is in such feeble health, and since we come to think of it, there is no ice-cream saloon there and he hasn't any wife and we don't remember that there was any fifth of July this year, in fact we know there wasn't.

For the Bellefonte Republican.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH CAMP-MEETING.

The Annual Camp meeting under the auspices of Messiah's Church of Centre County Circuit, will be held on the grounds leased from Charles Lucas, near Wallace Run; commencing Wednesday evening, August the 20th, 1873, and will continue one week. Provisions will be made by the committee, for good and substantial boarding at reasonable rates, and huckstering and trafficking upon or within 3 miles of the grounds, except such as is established by law, will be strictly forbidden and all offenders held amenable to law. A cordial invitation is extended to ministers of other denominations to be with us in our Annual gathering, and all who are or may be sufficiently interested when the time arrives to join us with a tent, or rent one of our tents, are also heartily invited. Let all who love our "soon coming Messiah," pray for the success of our convocation, that sinners now unawared may be brought to Christ by faith, that when he comes in person, they may be gathered as His jewels. The judgement is upon us. It is not peace, but sudden destruction that certainly awaits this earth, and those who believe not. Rev. L. Oster from Providence, Rhode Island; Rev. D. Elwell from Trenton, New Jersey; and Rev. W. H. Swartz from Harrisburg, Pa., with other clergymen are expected to preach the word. Come.

J. ZEIGLER, for the COMMITTEE.

(County exchanges please copy.)

Somebody stole an umbrella from the gentlemanly tax-collector, Daniel McGinley and the latter threatens to have him arrested if he don't return it. If the fearful and inhuman practice of arresting a person for merely stealing an umbrella is going to become the custom hereabouts then indeed will be precipitated upon us a horrible reign of terror.

Yesterday afternoon a poor and weary pilgrim, bending under his heavy load, wended his way down Water Street. He was apparently in deep thought; his mind seemed not to rest on worldly things and his weary feet were limp and tusteady. He had evidently lost his eye-sight and before he knew it he had walked over the stone wall into Spring Creek. His bundle floated down the stream and the pilgrim nearly choked in the water. Some boys and colored men helped him out, put his bundle on his back, took the bottle of whiskey from him and sent him on his way rejoicing.

PERSONAL.—The four sisters, Hannah, Julian, Matilda and Martha, will spend the summer months along the line of the B. E. V. rail road above Unionville. Philip still resides in a little "burg" on top of the mountain and Hobler has alike retreat in Walker township.

St. Paul is staying in Minnesota. St. John will spend the summer in New Brunswick. Elmhira is in New York. Marietta is down along Susquehanna and Elizabeth is in New Jersey. They would like to, but cannot visit each other this summer.

Messrs. Lucas & Bro., the enterprising merchants at Howard, inform us that they have just received a large stock of the very best coal—which they offer at lowest prices. Best of groceries always on hand.

His Excellency, Gov. John F. Hartman, Col. Frank Jordon and other distinguished gentlemen passed through town, last Thursday, on their way home from the Agricultural College.

A correspondent writes us a sorrowful story about a "widow woman." Will some kind reporter send us a word about a widow man?

The death of the newspaper exchange system has brought down the price of shears.

Augustus thinks "keeping a dram shop in Bellefonte just now, must be whiskey business."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, has written a very interesting letter about Bellefonte and its environs. Below we publish some extracts from it. That our little county seat is blessed with many of the beauties and attractions that nature withholds from other localities, is more patent to strangers than to those whose constant association with our hills and valleys have rendered them commonplace. Many points of interest were omitted by the correspondent in his graphic letter and it is safe to say that "half has not been told."

It is true that the Delaware Water Gap, Cresson, and Bedford Springs are cool and pleasant places wherein to dwell in the dog days, but they cannot be compared to a town in the centre of the State, seldom visited by excursionists. Now reader, I mean to speak from a frequent and pleasant experience of Bellefonte, which is at once a city and a village. It has all the domestic comforts of the former, and the rural beauties of the latter. It can also boast of grand mountain scenery, and of delightful routes on the banks of its romantic streams.

The town contains three thousand people. It has churches not a few, for almost every denomination has here located its house of prayer. The Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, recently built, are models of architectural beauty. Three handsome banking-houses are necessary to distribute the capital of the town, and a hotel if it does not equal the Continental, can compare most favorably with that famous host of the Quaker city. The Bush House can entertain 250 guests, and I only wonder that it is not crowded and rooms very in demand in its vicinity, for there is every enjoyment to be had—bathing, fishing, boating, riding, pure water and mineral springs. During the day the air may be warm, but you are fanned by pleasant breezes, and the nights are so cool and comfortable that a blanket is desirable; in fact the writer of this accidentally slept under three blankets one summer night not long ago without feeling at all uncomfortable.

Here trout fishing is a favorite amusement. Who does not long for a good day's fishing in these mountain streams where the trout are so plentiful? Bellefonte is celebrated for its fine views. The lover of the picturesque can be gratified on Half-Moon Hill with a panoramic view of the town at his feet, and the adjoining hills beautifully clad in nature's simple garb of green or the waving grain; and, again, he looks with rapture upon the mountain gap through which the cars speed to Milesburg. The lovely stream, the distant town, the far-off Alleghenies are absorbed by the vision at one glance.

With a pleasant book, the idler may lie upon the hill-top and gaze for hours, without wearying, at this enchanting scene.

From this he may turn his eyes to the broad table-land upon the Muncy Mountain, where, fifty years ago, the intrepid Dr. Thomas Perdue came from an English home of comfort and of ease to brave the wilderness and cultivate the fields cleared by his own hands. He has long since passed away, but many of his descendants reside in the neighborhood of the "old clearing." The Muncy or Tussey Mountain is one of the chain that reaches from New England to Georgia.

At the foot of the mountain flows the Buffalo run, a clear and beautiful stream, which empties into Spring creek, and thus united with it flows into the famous Bald Eagle creek.

Bellefonte can boast of its manufacturing of iron, glass and paper. The works of the Messrs. Valentines & Co., are very extensive. They melt their iron ore with charcoal, and produce an article equal to the best Swedish iron, and always in demand. The process of manufacturing is exceedingly interesting. At the top of a high stack of furnace, which you ascend by an inclined plane used for carrying up the material, proportionate quantities of iron ore and charcoal are alternately thrown down into the furnace, which is kept in blast by a vast blower worked by water power. The molten metal sears a bed in large stone reservoirs, almost covered by the ashes, and then is let out into moulds on the earthen floor of the building. This forms the pig metal, which, after cooling, is placed in ovens, where the carbon is removed, and the solid masses here formed are taken to the rolling mill and shaped for the market. The process is simple, but requires great care in order that the quality of the iron may be kept at a high standard.

The grounds of the establishment occupy about fifty acres, besides large tracts of land on either side of the stream, used for farming and coal-purposes. The forge and furnaces are situated on Logan's Branch, and are connected by a private railroad through the grounds to the Pennsylvania and Sunbury and Erie Railroads.

A large car manufactory is the latest enterprise in Bellefonte. It was originated by several prominent gentlemen, and fostered by the residents of the town. The latter have subscribed \$10,000 towards the building, while Mr. Bush gave the water power, worth \$15,000, and Governor Curtin contributed largely to its advancement.

The most delightful ride to be taken by the visitor is either by the stage or in a private carriage along the banks of Logan's Branch, through Horntown, five miles distant from Bellefonte, up through the winding road of Pleasant Gap to an exposed point on the Nittany Mountain, where an extensive and beautiful view of Penn's Valley is obtained; thence down the other side of the mountain and six miles across the plains of Penn's Valley to Potter's Bank, formerly the residence of General Potter, of Revolutionary memory. His family still preserve an autograph letter of General Washington, directing him to visit and dispose of certain flour mills in the vicinity of Wilmington and Chester which were likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. At the Bank we enter the Seven Mountains, a wild and beautiful region resembling the land of Rhoderick Dhu. On leaving these defiles you reach another plain at Milroy, and can pass around the Kishacoquillas Mountain and soon find your horses slowly walking through the streets of Lewisburg, the county seat of Mifflin, bordering on the lovely Juniata.

"What is the date of your bustle?" was what an anxious father up town asked his well dressed daughter, after searching for the latest copy of his paper.

List of Grand Jurors for August Term, 1873:

Bellefonteboro—R. S. Downing, H. B. Pontius, James Ferey, Milesburg—David Ferey, Phillipsburg—Jno W. Matern, S. B. Potter, Benner twp—Richard Conley, D. Loder, Ferguson—G. M. Weaver, Gregg—Wm. Harris, Levi Walters, Haines—Michael Fielder, Howard—Jra C. Leathers, Liberty—Jno. Meislerode, Marion—David Tibbels, Sam'l Alley, Miles—Jeral Rochow, Patton—W. F. Thompson, G. W. S. Gray, Penn—J. A. Alexander, J. H. Leman, Potter—Wm. Harris, Levi Walters, Spring—C. H. Gentzel, Union—James Steer.

List of Traverse Jurors for August Term, 1873:

Bellefonteboro—James L. Sommerville, Augustus Cox, Jno. Hoffer, S. S. Lyon, Adolph Leeb, Milesburg—Joseph Rodgers, T. M. Hall, Phillipsburg—Albert Owens, Unionville—Benj. J. Rhea George Alexander, Benner twp—Geo. Dale, Burnside—Sebastian Fisher, Rudolph Mall-holland, Boggs—W. D. Harper, Sam'l Fletcher, M. H. Mackay, Jera Hays, Ferguson—Aaron Smith, C. D. Miller, Levi Hustonborder, Conrad Frye, Amos Royer, J. M. Gaton, David Miller, Haines—Michael Fielder, Geo. Krape, O. P. Reavick, Abraham Loe, Howard—Michael Fletcher, J. W. Hall, Haines—Daniel Smith, Phillipsburg—Jno W. Stewart, Geo. W. Miles, Half Moon—Jno A. Hunter, Liberty—Joseph Fletcher, Marion—Geo. S. Hoy, Miles—H. G. Miller, Sam'l Brumgard, Penn—Daniel Fielder, H. G. Smith, Jas. Karstetter, Potter—D. M. Henry, Rush—Wm. Washburn, Taylor—Daniel Henderson, Walter—Wm. Harris, Levi Whippo, Gershon Biddle, Charles Harshberger.

List of Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office and unclaimed July 28, 1873.

Jasper N. Brooks, Catharine Brown, Miss Emma Cook, John Delige, Jerome Delaney, Miss Lizzie Fisher, Mrs. Sarah Flora, Herman Frick, Mrs. Susan E. Hunter, James Mackey, Miss Lizzie Melcher, Susanna Miller, J. Mayer, John Martin, Mrs. Barney Powers, Jonathan Figgert, R. H. Steele, Joshua Tracy, Eliza Williams, Mrs. Minnie Whighams.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN!—We desire to bring forward the name Hon. John Irwin Jr. for the office of State Senator. He is a man of unflinching integrity and acknowledged ability and if nominated would be sure to be elected. Let our Republicans turn in and, by nominating Mr. Irwin, reflect credit on the party by giving him the highest office within our gift at the coming election. HOWARD.

For the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. TUTTLES:

Please announce the name of Levi A. Miller as a suitable person to fill the office of assemblyman for the next year. Mr. Miller is a live, working republican, was a brave soldier in the late war, and if nominated will do more to carry the county against democratic rule and corruption than any other man. B.

For the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

As the Republicans of Centre county will soon be called on to nominate candidates to fill the several offices, allow me to name Dr. Miller Stewart of Burnside township as a man eminently qualified to represent the people in the general assembly. Dr. Stewart is a fine scholar and a gentleman in every sense of the word who if nominated will be a power within himself against the sham democracy. Snow Shoe.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For all styles, varieties and kinds of blanks, printed in the neatest manner, on the best of paper, go to J. Welch & Co., opposite the Bush House.

Bellefonte should have a market house. It seems that demand for it is growing with the growth of the town. Where there is no market house it is a great convenience to have a large, substantial, well-regulated Grocery Store, where may be had everything found in the city markets. We have an establishment of this kind in Bellefonte: H. Sechler & Co. have the best and largest assortment of groceries, provisions, china-ware, confectionery, tobacco etc., ever offered to the public. You cannot find a more gentlemanly official than Mr. Harry Sechler, the chief clerk of the establishment. He is as obliging and ready to please as a man of his happy nature can be. Sechler's Store is an established institution and its proprietor is in every way worthy of the large patronage he receives.

GOOD HEALTH.

Strong as is man's desire for wealth, For more to be desired is health; Without that he may life enjoy, But want of it will life destroy; Then of your health take proper care, In what you eat and drink be aware, In something good your time employ, Then you will truly life enjoy; Let your girls have those that are well made, Fructifying well their dairy feet, Which are found at 5 Bush Arcade Next door to Hermann on High Street.

MARRIED.

At Pine Glen, July 20th, by Rev. J. Gray, Mr. Nathan Taylor, and Miss Maggie Shope, both of Snow Shoe.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Broeckerhoff Bros.

White Wheat per bushel	70
Red wheat No. 1	65
Barley	70
Corn, ears	45
Shelled corn	50
Oats	35
Rye per bushel	60
Wheat per bushel	65
Clover seed	10
Plaster 3 ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Broeckerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per bushel	25
Peaches, dried, per bushel	25
Cherries, dried, per bushel	25
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb.	15
Chickens, per piece	15
Turkeys, per lb.	10
Cheese per lb.	20
Hams per lb.	15
Bacon	9
Sides	8
Lard per lb.	8
Eggs per doz.	20
Tallow, per pound	3
Potatoes per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20